HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs: 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs: 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 299— BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 17, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
18 Dec.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MORIA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2.—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O., Mail Steamers and on the B.I., Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
28th ,,	ARIPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	20 Dec.	0 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	15 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	13th Dec.	19th Dec.
Heinan Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Hankow Maru ..	14th ,,	29th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Tacoma Maru ..	26th ,,	8th Jan.
Shunko Maru ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
Uga Maru	4th Jan.	17th ,,

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926. 17th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
22nd ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	BANKORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Ld

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES)

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Pr. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desirous of serving in the Railways. Particulars on two annas Stamps. Apply Box No. 1882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1333

WANTED— CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R1334

WANTED.—DISTRIBUTORS on decent commission in every town, India, Burma and Ceylon. For Particulars Apply to:—K. G. MURTHY, P. O. Masulipatam, (S. India).
A R1341

WANTED—An experienced B.Sc., or INTER-SCIENCE. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. A sportsman especially expert in Cricket preferred. Apply before the 15th with testimonials to the EDUCATION INSPECTOR, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A 27784

WANTED—Qualified SUB-OVERSEERS for the Buldana District Council on Rs. 60-4-120 with Provident Fund. None should apply who has not passed the Sub-Overseers examination of any recognized college. Application should reach the undersigned before the 1st January, 1927. Sub-Overseers will be appointed on probation for 6 months. Confirmation on approval of work. (Sd.) V. R. KORDE, Vice Chairman, District Council Buldana.
27797

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 30 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27405

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to-do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

WANTED—An educated, large-hearted, liberal-minded, VADAMA BRIDEGROOM, other than "Harida Gotra," without scruples and false superstitions beliefs, to marry a grown up, well-educated orphan girl of medium complexion. No objection to widower under 35. Please reply Box No. 1883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1334

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marsban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED AGENCIES—We undertake to buy and sell each and every articles on reasonable commission. Good experience of every line of Punjab, Gujarat, Bengal. Write for Business. ZAVERI HAJI UMAR ABDULLA & SONS, Mandvi, Baroda.
T R1341

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditedi Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1926.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 27th December 1926 to 12th January, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 17th December, 1926.
27839

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a VETERINARY SURGEON for the Kolhapur State.

Pay Rs. 100—10—200 (Biennial increment).

Applications with references and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th of January, 1927.

A. B. ACHREKAR,
Finance Minister.

Finance Minister's Office,
Kolhapur.

15th December, 1926.
27838

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

LOST OR MISLAID.

An Allotment Letter and Deposit Receipt in respect of 40 Shares Nos. 87565/87604 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Manjee Jivraj has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter and Deposit Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) MANJEE JIVRAJ.

Bombay, 8th December, 1926.
R1340

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commening from 1st April, 1927. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumble Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager & Engineer in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon on MONDAY the 24th January, 1927, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200/- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required make a Deposit of 10 per-cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

Bhavnagar Para, D/8th December 1926.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
27819

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT JACKARIA MASJID STREET OR DONTAD STREET AND AT DOONGRI STREET OR MASJID BUNDER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, attorneys for Messrs. Ramdas Dossa and Ramdas Kanayalal and Co., the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed Noorani and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th July, 1922, sell by public auction the following properties on the following dates.

LOT NO. 1.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 21st day of December 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises

All that piece of land with the messuage tenement standing thereon situate at Jackaria Masjid Street or Don Tad Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 340 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2994, Cadastral Survey No. 1395 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2728-29 and Street Nos. 452-56, 458-60.

LOT NO 2.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land with the messuage tenement standing thereon situate lying and being at Doongri Street or Masjid Bunder Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 584 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 838, New No. 6582, Old Survey No. 1/64 and New Survey No. 2655, Cadastral Survey No. 916 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1174 Street Nos. 329-331.

Full particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Manager, Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 21st December 1926, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 2 Shed the following :—

China Clay, Iron, Twine, Cotton and Woollen piece-goods, Sheet and Window Glass; Motor Car-wheels; Hardware, Chemicals, Castings, 7 Cases Clocks (Meridian Watch Co.); 24-Kegs dry Colour, Petroleum Iron and Gld. Tubes; Toys, Telephone parts, Foot-Pumps; Brass piston pins, Wood; Medicine, 20 Cases Wine (Champagne); Beer; Crackers; etc. Loose Sand and Old Iron, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKING

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M, (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed	Rs.
Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
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Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
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Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 15
January	12.26+.26
March	12.49+.24
May	12.69+.22
July	12.90+.25
October	13.09+.24
Middling Spot	12.85+.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 15

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 59,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 29,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 15
January	12.33+.27
March	12.48+.25
Middling Spot	12.35+.26

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-1/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec 15 To-day's opening	To-day's closing
December		6.37+.03
January	6.42	6.44+.04
February		6.46+.04
March	6.50	6.52+.04
April		6.57+.05
May	6.62	6.64+.05
June		6.68+.05
July	6.72	6.75+.05
August		6.77+.04
September		6.81+.05
October	6.82	6.84+.05
November		6.86+.05
December	6.86	6.88+.05
Middling Spot		6.60—.01

Liverpool, Dec 15

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

New York.—10-55 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time

January	12.05
March	12.26
May	12.49

New York.—Noon Call—

January	12.05
March	12.28
May	12.51

New Orleans.—9-55 a.m.—

January	12.08
March	12.24

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec 15 To-day's opening	To-day's closing
December		12.51+.09
January	12.25	12.37+.09
February		12.25+.05
March		12.13+.03
April		12.10+.05
May		12.07+.07
June		12.00+.02
July		11.96+.01
August		11.91+.01
September		12.00+.01
October		12.05+.01
November		12.15+.05
December		12.15+.05
Sakellaridis, F G F, Spot		13.40—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 15

	To-day's closing.
Sc inde, Good	4.45
Scinde, Fully Good	4.75
Scinde, Fine	5.05
Bengal, Good	4.55
Bengal, Fully Good	4.85
Bengal, Fine	5.15
Oomra, Good	5.30
Oomra, Fully Good	5.60
Oomra, Fine	5.90
Broach, Good	5.15
Broach, Fully Good	5.55
Broach, Fine	5.95

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
49/6 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.
49/9 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Market:—Dull. Slow trade.
Wheat, Australian,
54 Jan/Feb shipment value.
Market:—Dull. Slow trade.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
55 Dec/Jan shipment value.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
£7/12/6 Dec/Jan shipment quoted.
£19 Dec/Jan shipment sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton,
17/17/6 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton,
£17/15/0 Dec/Jan shipment quoted.
£17/12/6 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

	To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4 17/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 3/4 p.c.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 840.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 940.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 925.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 109.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady, dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

3 months 4-9/16 per cent.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 to 1 per cent.
3 months 2½ per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Exchange.—Slightly steadier.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

	To-day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.58-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	31.74
T.T. Milan on London	110.00
T.T. Berne on London	25.10
T.T. Paris on London	122.00

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 15.

To-day Rate.

Demand Bills 484.81

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. 1s. 6-1/4 buyers.
1s. 6-3/8 sellers.
Pale Crêpe, lb. Spot 1s. 6-1/8 buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1s. 6-1/4 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Java Sugar, Fine White, No. 25, c and f Calcutta, Dutch Standard
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 20/9 Offered.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/1½ Offered.
Oct/Dec, per cwt. 18/3 Offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, No. 25, c & f Bombay, Dutch Standard
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 20/10 Offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, No. 25, c & f Karachi, Dutch Standard
Jan/Mar, per cwt. 20/10¾ Offered.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 15.

Silver.—India and China selling, buyers holding off.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	24-5/8
Forward	24-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Open Market Price.

To-day's Price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4.11-1/2

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton,
£17 Dec/Jan. shipment sellers.
£16/10/0 Apl/May shipment sellers.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Linseed, La Plata, c i. f. ton,
£15 Dec/Jan shipment offered.
Market.—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay,
£18/7/6 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.
£15 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt,
29/10½ Jan/Apl delivery. Sellers.
29/7½ May/Aug delivery buyers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Copper, English Best Selected	£63-5/8
Copper, Drazers	£72
Yellow Metal	£97-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£16-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£308

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Less hedge selling—Bad Weather Trade and shorts buying.

LOCAL:—Long liquidation—Steady.

Private Cables and Reports:—
"Next Ginners figures expected light consequence bad weather."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant (6-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Think market looks healthier; believe those who intend buying should secure some of their cotton."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report.—

The American markets rule steady at present, due to the weather in the Southern States being somewhat unfavourable for marketing the crop, and retarding the sending of cotton for sale. We hardly think the advance will proceed much further without some reaction and the approaching holdings may give us a series of idle markets.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th inst. as under:—

"Trade fixing in excess of hedge selling. Think that strength is a only temporary. Stock Exchange irregular.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York May highest 12.72 (2.51 p.m.), lowest 12.48 (10-43 a.m.)

Liverpool: No hedge selling. Market advanced on short covering and southern buying on unfavourable weather.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened for May delivery at 12.51 at an advance of 4 points and declined to 12.48 in the absence of buying orders. From this level prices kept on hardening on short covering and some bulls buying on account of unfavourable weather and nine minutes before the close the market touched the highest 12.72 and closed 3 points low. The closing prices show an advance of 22 to 26 points.

At present unusual cold weather prevails in America, which is likely to interfere with the ginning of cotton, and may show a comparatively small figure at the time of the next ginning report. The hedge selling has ceased to be the market factor at the moment, but we are of the opinion that on any unfavourable development in the market, there will be freer offerings of ready cotton. At present it is likely that the prices may improve further, but do not look for a sustained advance and would recommend to liquidate holdings in strong markets.

LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with continued improvement in the prices of American cotton, our market to-day opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 246 and prices registered a small drop of half a rupee on little long liquidation. Thereafter the market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Broach:—				
A./M.	246	246/4	245/8	246/4
J./A.	249	250/4	249	250/4
Oomra:—				
D./J.	234	234/8	233/8	234/8
March	231	231	230/8	230/8
Bengal:—				
D./J.	209/8	210	209	210
March	204	204½	203/8	204/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened better and later cables reported a rise of 14 points. Our market opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 246/12 but prices eased a little on scattered profit taking. Finally the market closed as under:

Broach.—				
A./M.	246/12	246/12	245/12	246
J.A.	250	250/8	250	250
Oomra:—				
D./J.	234/8	234/8	233/8	233/8
March	231/8	231/8	230/8	230/8
Bengal:—				
D./J.	210	...	...	210
March	205	...	...	205

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Bales	Buyers	Description	Rate
300	A. Damodar	Berar	235
300	Virji Ludha	C.P. 2.	244
300	Virji Ludha	C.P. 1.	254
200	Jetha Devji	Muglai	230
200	Jetha Devji	Khandesh	228
500	Suzuki & Co.	Khandesh	230
500	Suzuki & Co.	C.P.	252/5
500	Suzuki & Co.	Muglai	230/5
1000	Ozu Burin	C.P. N. 1	255

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 16,

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterdays.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4,727	49,925	86,653
Central India	1,003	16,342	62,4 5
Barsi and Nagar	1,101	2,0481	32,205
Hyderabad-Gaorani	430	3,571	9,224
Berar	4,671	69,844	76,558
Central Provinces	1,590	11,579	31,352
Total Oomras ..	13,522	1,71,742	2,98,397
Dho'era	570	4,718	45,464
N.W. Provinces	613	26,919	1,00,790
Rajputana		6 966	20,815
Sind-Punjab ..	318	14,413	52 138
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	475	10,067	11,628
Westerns-Northerns ..		7,173	6.182
Cocoanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambod'a		4,436	6,341
Persian	47	2,428	1,664
American		32,511	138
Egyptian and African ..	1,120	18,291	25 962
Comi a, Burma & other sorts		7	352
Total	16,648,	3,00,200	5,71,364

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 9th Yesterday.	This year	Dec. Last year
Europe	1,849	59,830	96,502
Japan & China ..	2,100	78,730	1,72,302
Coast Ports ..	200	3,221	6,950
Up-country by Rail. ..		31,909	2 997
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		8,340	41,859
Total ..	4,549	1,82,030	3,20,610

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Bengal M.G. F.G.	217/219
Bengal M.G. Fine	227/230
Khandeish M.G. Fine	227/232
Nadhia F.G.	222/227
Abola/Khamgaon Fine	237/240
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	240/242
Dharmangaon M.G. Fine	242/244
Wardha/Nagpur	250/253
Saiavad	232/237
Purna	267
Jalna/Aurangabad	229/234
Barsi	229/234
Warangal	252
Punjab/American	265/70

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Wheat	22,242 cwts.
Linseed	4,658 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	23 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,127 ,,
Poppyseed	364 ,,
Groundnuts	17,654 ,,
Castorseed	9,130 ,,
Rice	55,263 ,,
Myrabollams	856 ,,
Cottonseed	9,696 ,,
Gram	2,723 ,,
Joowar	707 ,,
Maize	94 ,,
Bajree	3,143 ,,
Coal	4,690 tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The Linseed market opened steady to-day on some short covering but in the later trading prices ruled easy and closed as under.

Teh Wheat market opened easy with no enquiry but towards the close on account of absence of sellers prices registered slight improved and closed steady.

Linseed May	Rs. 10 1 0
Wheat January	,, 7 13 0
Wheat May	,, 7 6 9

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

To-day the silver market ruled very steady in the face of weaker foreign advices. The steadiness was credited to some heavy buying by a Marwari Shroff to the extent of 1500 bars. Towards the close prices registered further advance on scattered buying on rumours that the Government will not sell silver in the near future.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	57 5 0
Magsar	56 13 0
Posh	56 14 0
Double options premium:—	
Magsar	0 10 0
Posh	1 10 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The Gold market continues quiet and prices register some decline.

	Rs. a. p.
Bar Gold Ready	21 9 3
Bar Gold Magsar delivery	21 9 0
Bar Gold Posh delivery	21 9 3
Bar Gold Ready dollars	84 11½
Sovereigns Ready	13 8 9
Sovereigns Fcaward	13 8 9
National Bank	21 12 6

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. received on Thursday the following cable from from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

"Trade fixing in excess of hedge selling: think that strength is only temporary."

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILLS SMALL RISE,

SCINDIA IMPROVES FURTHER.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened today easy prices showing a small decline in mill shares. In the later trading there was good demand from certain corners especially in Dyeings, Fazal and Simplex.

Tata Iron shares ruled rather steady today. In the Industrial shares, Tata Hydros showed better demand and prices improved to 1095. Tram shares were also in good demand and improved to 142/8.

In the miscellaneous section British Burma Petrol were in good demand along with Indian Cement and N. India Assurance.

The Scindia Steam shares improved further, as they are to be included shortly in the list of the forward contracts. Thus it has chances to improve further.

We quote:—

Fazal 870, Pearl 493/4, Crescent 167/8, Indore 330, B. Dyeing 895, Century 387/8, Nagpur 521/4, Swadesh 498/12, Colaba 135, New Great 303/12, Simplex 142/8, Burma Old 571/4, Alcock 248/12, I. Cement 138/12, Shivrajpur 49, Bundi 21/4, Tata ordy. 67/8, Tata defd. 262/8, Tata Power 620, Scindia 13/4, Petrol 7/2.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation

		Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India ..	:	50	2½	77 4
Baroda		50	4	84
Central Co-operative.		50	7½	67 XD
Central		25	1½	321
Eastern		£ 5	9 p.c.	85
Imperial		500	40	1550
Imperial Contributory		*125	10	396
Union		5	0 4 0	4 2

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi		10	..	21 4
Central India Mining		10	4½Y	29
Indian Cement O. ..		350	..	139 12
Katni Cement O. ..		100	..	138 4
Katni Cement D. ..		40	..	350
Punjab Cement O. ..		10	..	7 2
Shivrajpur		10	8Y	49

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantaj ..		500	11 p.c.	960
Amritsar Pattia ..		100	10 p.c.	1.8
Central Provinces ..		100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati ..		100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat		100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..		100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana		100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..		90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammai ..		100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..		100	5 p.c.	90
Sialkot Narowal ..		100	5 p.c.	108
Sind Light		100	12 p.c.	119
Tapti Valley		500-8	p.c.	6 0
Upper Sind Light ..		100	4 p.c.	76

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation C.		250	..	191 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.		350	..	210
Scindia Steam ..		15—0—		13 4

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity		100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O. ..		1,000	..	792 8
Andhra Valley P. ..		1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O		50	4-8	112 8
Bombay Tramways P.		50	3-8	67 8
Karachi Electricity ..		100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..		100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O		1,000	30	1095
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.		1,000	7 p.c.	1000
Tata Power O. ..		1,000	..	620
Tata Power P. ..		1,000	..	810

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press				465
Akbar		500	..	160
Fort		475	..	200
Harvey & Sahapathy.		500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton		126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing		250	..	220
New Berar		500	80	860
New East India ..		1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..		400	40	575 XD
New Prince of Wales ..		500	61	600
Volkart U.P.		500	40	510

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..		100	..	243 12
Madras United ..		250	15	480
Manockjee Petit ..		1,000	30	1830
Mathradas		100	..	60
Meyer Sassoon ..		100	..	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..		1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..		250	..	127 8
Mysore		50	4	112 8
New City of Bombay.		100	10	125
New Great Eastern ..		300	nil	303 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..		75	..	65
Pearl		250	12	496 4
Phoenix		100	10	385
Premier		100	..	14
Sassoon Cotton ..		100	..	17
Sassoon Silk		500	..	550
Sholapur		1,000	450	8075
Simplex		250	..	142 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha		100	..	32 8
Standard		500	40	1400
Swadeshi		100	18	498 12
Swan		100	—	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..		500	..	127 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		500	90	2400
Vishnu P.		500	35	580
Velapur Co. Ltd. ..		76	..	15
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.		125	7-8	571 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New		90	3	170
Burma Corporation ..		10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda ..		80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-4 0	7 2
Indo Burma Petroleum		100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..		100	10	125
Mckenzie		100	30	367 8
New Union Flour Mills		100	..	39
Port Canning		1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.		100	..	99
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..		150	6 p.c.y	126 4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..		100	..	84 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..		30	..	202 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.		75	..	67 8
Thacker		50	..	112
Telephone		50	nil	36 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..		50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential		6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter		15	..	5 4
New India		25	ly	22 4
Oriental Life		100	30 p c	1100
Vulcan		10	0-6-0	4

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance		100	10	307 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/1/40.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rates. 3½ per cent Rs. 78/12/6 45155 Rs. 108/13.

Alliance		100	..	80
Apollo		50	..	8 12
Assur Virjee		100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg		200	30	210
Bombay Cotton O. ..		500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P. ..		10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.		250	25	895
Bombay Industrial ..		100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..		100	..	70
Bradbury		250	nil	260
Bradbury P		250	7 p.c.	172 8
Broach Fine Counts ..		250	..	70
Century ..		100	20y	387 8
Central India O. ..		100	16	521 4
Central India P ..		500	5 p.c	445
Ceylon		100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.		100	..	135
Coorla		100	..	145
Crescent		100	4	167 8
Currimbhoy		250	..	150
David		500	..	300
Dawn		250	40	650
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8			1 7 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney		250	nil	210
Edward Sassoon ..		200	nil	115
Elphinstone O ..		100	..	30
Emperor Edward ..		500	..	210
Fazulbhoy		250	25	870
Finlay		100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..		1,000	..	600
Globe		100	..	27 8
Gokak		100	5	110
Indoostan		1,000	125	867 8
Indian Bleaching, etc.		100	6	165
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	751	1000
Indore-Malwa United		100	18-12	230
Jamshed O.		250	..	67 8
Khatau Makanjee ..		Nil		95
Kilachand		25	..	4
Kohinoor		500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..		1,000	150	575
Madhora Scindia ..		100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..		100	..	130

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				..	397 8
Bombay Cotton				..	305
Bombay Dyeing	891 4,	896 4,	891 4,	896 4	
Century	385	387 8	382 8	387 8	
Central India ..	515	521 4	515	521 4	
Colaba Land				..	135
Crescent				..	167 8
Edward Sassoon ..				..	115
Fazulbhoy ..	883 12	879	883 4	870	
Finlay				..	125
Globe				..	27 8
Gokak				..	111 4
Indian Bleaching				..	165
Indore Malwa ..					330
Kohinoor				..	1125
Madhowjee ..	120	120	120	120	
Mathuradas					62 8
Meyer Sassoon				..	80
Mysore				..	112-8
New Great	297 8	303 12	297 8	303 12	
Pearl ..	492 8	497 8	491 4	493 4	
Pabany					210
Phoenix				..	385
Simplex ..	132 8	143 8	132 8	142 8	
Swadeshi					498 12
Swan Mills				..	145
Tata Mill				..	127

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				..	248 12
Bombay Steam					191 4
Bundi Cement					21 4
Central India Mining				..	29
Indian Cement ..					138 12
Katni Cement Ord. ..					136 4
Shivarajpur				..	49
Tram Co. Ord. ..					142 3
Tata Hydro	1092 8	1093 12	1092 8	1095	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord					67 8
Tata Iron& Steel Def					202 8
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..					78 12
Govt. paper 5 per cent					108 12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 15.

To-day's Price.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/4
National Bank	£47-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6 1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-7/8
Conversion Loan	£74-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-1/2
Government Securities 3 p.c.	£59-5/8
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£91-7/8

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 15.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain or snow in Kashmir and a few showers in the Punjab.

Weather has been slightly unsettled over the central parts of the country. Pamban reports a fall of three inches.

High temperature persists from Hyderabad to Orissa.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Dec. 16

JUTE.

Albion ..	518	Howrah ..	44/9
Alliance ..	571	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	352	Kamarhatty	668
Anglo-India	412	Kankanarrah	528
Auckland ..	286	Kelvin ..	870
Barnagore ..	216	Khardah ..	475
Bally ..	237	Kinnison ..	1015
Birla ..	10/8	Lansdowne	319
Belvedere ..	580	Lawrence ..	635
Budge-Budge	522	Lothian ..	492
Caledonian ..	610	Naihati ..	490
Chapdani ..	188	National	32/10
Clive ..	39/10	New Central	618
Craig ..	5/4	Northbrook	57
Cheviot ..	322/3	Nudea ..	47/8
Dalhousie	461	Orient ..	274
Delta	600	Presidency ..	8/9
Empire ..	54/3	Reliance ..	72/8
Fort Gloster	910	Soorah ..	30/8
Fort William	370	Standard ..	480
Gondalpara..	1040	Union ..	615
Gourpore	720	Waverly	6/8
Hukumchand	13/12	HESSIAN	14/4
Hooghly ..	85	JUTE	60/2

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	132
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	3/8
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	17/14	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendah ..	..
		Raneegunge	28/8
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	35
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Marshalls	..
B.I. „	D	Madon Theatres	5/8
Burma Corp	..	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1530
I.I. Still	9/8	.. Contv.	390

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Government Securities remained quiet 3 1/2 per cent, Government Paper 78, 6 per cent Bonds (1926) 101/7.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	
Textile „	0 13 0
Century „	0 10 9
Jacob „	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon „	0 10 3
Elphinstone „	0 10 3
Apollus „	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—	
Standard Mill Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91½-92½ „	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705 „	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill „	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal) „	0 14 6
Phoenix „	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) „	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia) „	0 13 9
Kaliamardan „	0 13 9
Daud Sahib „	0 13 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill „	0 14 6
David Mill „	0 14 6
Apollo Mill „	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—	
Swan Finely „	0 14 0
Gold Mohor „	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand) Per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant) „	0 13 6
Century (Bugle) „	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala) „	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji) „	0 13 0
Sakuntala „	0 13 0
Sundari Brand „	0 13 0
Globe „	0 12 6
Rachael „	0 12 6
Palkhi „	0 13 0
Maher „	0 13 0
LEPAD:—	
Spring „	0 13 0
Textile „	0 13 6
Century „	0 15 6
Maher „	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob „	0 15 0
Century „	0 14 6
Mun Mill „	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) „	0 15 0
Century „	0 14 6
Jacob „	0 14 0
Mun Mill „	0 14 6
1386 Tata „	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	3 12 0
Jamshed „	3 12 0
Century „	4 2 0
Pearl Pebaney „	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 „	4 2 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur „	11 0 0
2020 Jacob „	5 8 0
1325 Morarji „	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney „	7 5 0
Hindustan „	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael „	6 10 0
SALITA:—	
Century Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile „	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant) „	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent „	2 2 0
Apollo David „	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta Per lb.	1 1 0
Great „	1 0 6
Phoenix „	1 1 6
Kohinoor „	1 1 6
Tata „	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—	
Hindustan Per lb.	0 14 6
David „	0 14 0
Mahel „	0 14 0

WEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their Market Report state:—

Sinice we wrote last week the nett changes in the home markets are as follows:

	January	March	May	July
New York 8-12-26	11.91	12.16	12.37	12.59
New York 15-12-26	12.26	12.49	12.69	12.90
	+.35	+.33	+.32	+.31
	January	March	May	July
Liverpool 8-12-26	6.43	6.52	6.65	6.76
Liverpool 15-12-26	6.44	6.52	6.64	6.75
	+.1	—	—.1	—1.

Steadiness has developed during the last few days and we understand that it is chiefly due to unfavourable weather and better Manchester reports. We do not think that we shall see much further decline and can only repeat our opinion that it is now advisable to buy American cotton for distant positions. There is now a good deal of talk of reducing acreage in the U.S.A. by 25 per cent. If this were actually done it is interesting to note that with only a few lbs. of lint per acre less than the current reason, (which has broken all records of that nature for recent years) we should still get a crop of approximately 12 to 12½ million bales.

American cotton continues to pour into India, and we think that Indian staple cotton will be difficult to sell this season at anything like its normal basis. We continue to get reports of a very unfavourable nature from South India and one valued correspondent puts the staple growth from the South as low as 6 annas average. We are inclined to think however that there will be more Indian cotton than expected and that those of us who are counting on a very sparse Indian crop to maintain a high parity will be disappointed later on. During the week up-country prices have come down as compared with Bombay prices, but so far the export buying has been trifling and there is little encouragement to anyone to make purchases having regard to the weaker tone which has developed during the last week in Bombay.

At last there are signs that Indian parity is beginning to come down to a more reasonable level, and we think that this will continue, especially if American prices keep steady. By the end of March Indian cotton should be below par, as the weight of the crop will be felt by then here whereas in America they will be hard at work trying to put cotton on to a higher level for their next crop.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Soda Caustic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	9 8 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 11 9
Soda Bichromate	27 0 0
Salt Aniline	0 9 0
Salt Antimony	0 7 0
Salt Epsom	3 6 0
Salt Glauber	4 0 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 10
Potash Bichromate	33 0 0
Potash Prussnate Yellow	1 6 0
Chloride Magnesium	5 0 0
Chloride Zinc	19 0 0
Acid Acetic	0 7 3
Acid Oxalic	24 8 0
Sago Flour	12 8 0
Farina	14 8 0
Maize Starch	12 12 0
Dextrine	17 6 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 8 6
Copper Sulphate	19 0 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 6 0
Litharge	33 0 0
Alum of Chrome	12 12 0
Alum of Potash	8 0 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	40 0 0
Bleaching Powder	11 8 0

LEWIS AND JONES.

RUBBER SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Anglo Java (2/-) £0/7/1½.
Anglo-Malay (£1) £1/14/6.
Bahlias (£1) £2/6/3.
Burma Rubber (£1) £1/6/10½.
Chersonese (2s.) £0/3/7½.
Cicely (2s.) £0/3/7½.
East Java (£1) £2/7/6.
Java Investment (£1) £2/4/4½.
Kuala Reman (5s.) £0/7/0.
Kwaloe (2s.) £0/3/1½
Merbau (2s.) £0/3/7½.
Mergui Crown (2s.) £0/7/0.
Moopiy Valley (£1) £1/16/3.
Pegoh (£1) £2/15/0.
Rim Malacca (2s.) £0/5/3.
Sialang (£1) £2/19/4½.
Tandjong (£1) £3/11/3.
United Serdang (2s.) £0/6/10½.
United Temiang (2s.) £0/4/3.
United Patanis (£1) £1/8/6.
Devon Estates (£1) £1/1/3.
Highlands and Lowlands (£1) £2/12/6.
East Asiatic (2s.) £0/4/0.
Travancore Rubber Co. (£1) £3/7/6.
Stock of rubber in London 46,349 tons.
Malacca Rubber Plantations (£1) £3/1/3.
Increase on week 1,954 tons.

NAGPUR MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

The Mussalmans of Nagpur passed at a meeting a resolution protesting against the decision of the Government of the Central Provinces suspending the teaching of Arabic and post-graduate courses in Persian, in the colleges of this province. They further resolved to wait in a deputation on His Excellency the Governor in this connection.—F. P.

LADIES' CONFERENCE AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Dec. 15.

A Conference of the ladies of the Sindh Province takes place on the 17th and 18th instant at Hyderabd (Sind) with Mrs. Hamid Ali, wife of the Collector of Larkhana district, in the Chair. Mrs. Pomila Jagatiani has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.—F. P.

SEGREGATION IN KENYA.

POLL TAX AN ADDITIONAL INSULT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Dec. 1.

It appears from the Indian papers received by the last mail that there prevails some misunderstanding about the decision of the Kenya Government to segregate the Indians in Kenya Townships. Mr. Charles Barns, whose letter to the "Manchester Guardian" has been reproduced in some of the papers in India presumes that the 21 Government Plots (not 39 Plots) proposed for sale by auction by Kenya Government on Mombasa Island have been by this time sold. This is not correct. Since the joint deputation of the Representatives of the Arab Coast Association and the Indian Association waited upon His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of this Colony the whole proposal has been left in abeyance and the Government has as yet not published the conditions of sale as they ought to do before the sale of the proposed areas. The answer of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that in certain cases the land in Kenya Township areas was legally subject to some restrictive covenants entered into before the adoption by the Government of the Policy of non-segregation in July 1923 and that where it was not possible to waive such covenants without incurring legal proceedings entaning the probability of Court injunctions against the Government, it had been decided to retain the restrictions, is absurd and without any foundation. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has simply bluffed. On the 15th May this year when the Deputation of Arabs and Indians met Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, and presented a Memorandum, he replied that the decision of segregating the Indians was on legal grounds and was from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He further stated that the case of the Arabs and the Indians was a very strong one indeed and he was in entire agreement with the principle of the memorandum presented, which laid stress on the point that there were no such restrictive covenants or conditions which would preclude the Asiatic from bidding for the proposed plots and from living in the buildings erected thereon. He also stated that politically as well as morally he was in favour of the Asiatics as regards this question. At the same time he promised the deputation to supply the gist of the correspondence between the Local Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies on this question so as to enable the communities concerned to present a further memorandum fully discussing the legal aspects of the case. Since then the Indian Association has kept on sending letter after letter and reminder after reminder but the Governor has as yet given no reply at all.

And the reference by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to some restrictive covenants contained in the leases issued previous to the adoption by the Government of Non-Segregatoin Policy, is quite a misleading one since there is nothing to support his statement. Moreover there are certain areas adjoining the present proposed areas for sale which have been sold by the Government in 1913 and 1918 both to the Europeans and the Asiatics and the latter even to-day own plots and buildings and reside there. The leases issued in 1913 and 1918 for the said areas adjoining the present proposed areas for sale do not contain any covenant or condition whatsoever which would prejudice the rights of the European plot-holders and would involve the Government in legal proceedings entailing in Court injunctions if the Asiatics were allowed to buy and live upon the proposed areas. It is a pity that the Government of India has not taken up this question vigorously with the Colonial Office.

FURTHER ENCROACHMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

The White Settlers of East Africa have always kept on bringing pressure upon the Local Government to adopt ingenious measures for the complete exclusion of the Indians and all other Asiatic communities from this part of Africa. The White Paper of July 1923 has definitely laid down the policy of non-segregation so far as the Kenya Township areas are concerned. But the White settlers want to do away with that also. And a further try is made to deprive the Indians of their meagre rights of representation on the Municipal Councils and the District Committees. The Local Commission which has been appointed by the Government of this Colony to go through the question of Local Self-Government is touring through the country with a view to gather evidence and report thereon. Mr. Justice Feetham, a South African is the Chairman of this Commission and he has been specially invited to this country for that purpose The various memorandums submitted by the White Settlers' Associations to this Commission contain nothing but deadly poison where the name "Indian" occurs. It is impossible to reproduce any one of the memorandums here. But I give an idea as to the lines chalked out by the White settlers. In one of those memorandums one paragraph is headed "Europeans Only" and the paragraph begins as under—"We are firmly of the opinion that the personnel of the District Committee (which has less powers than a Municipality but exactly similar body) should be strictly confined to "Europeans Only" whose selection should follow a system that ensured every European in the district having a voice in their election. Official representation should be secured by the Senior Commissioner of the Province having the right of nominating the Chairman." Further even the District Committee, on which as said above a very meagre representation is given to Indians, has vehemently urged that the District Committees should be "exclusively European." Lord Delamere and his party has now openly declared that segregation must be kept in every way so long as one Indian remains in this country so that the Indian community may get a chance to keep their protest bell ringing, which ultimately keeps the White settlers of this country fully awakened to their own interests. In short the Local Government assisted by the White settlers under the leadership of Lord Delamere are going ahead towards the realization of their ambition and only dream "A White Africa" leaving the very Natives of this country and other Asiatic communities to the dogs.

AN INGENIOUS INSTRUMENT FOR THE EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

I have intimated in my last letter that the Indian community in East Africa is to be saddled with an additional Poll Tax of Shs. 20 per head under the false plea of raising more revenue for educational purposes. I also stated that there was every possibility that the Bill imposing this additional Poll Tax would probably become law in the first week of December. And strange enough the Bill has been published in the Official Gazette earlier than it was anticipated. It only requires an introduction in the Kenya Legislative Council on the 17th December after which date it will become law. It has been announced that the New Taxation Law shall commence and come into force from the first day of January 1927. So the Indian community has on one side kept on protesting against this iniquitous taxation while the Government on the other hand has brought out the cat out of the bag and has once for all determined to impose this taxation on the Indians.

The New Taxation Law has been styled as "An Ordinance to make provision for the payment of an additional Poll Tax by the Asiatics." As said above it imposes an additional Tax of Shs. 20 to be paid by every Asiatic aged eighteen and above that age. It requires every person paying this Tax to furnish the officer to whom the payment is made with such information as may be required by him and if required to attend at the office of such officer for such purpose. It gives powers to the Magistrates to try any defaulter and to cause such defaulter to show cause why he should not pay the additional Poll Tax and on failure to do so to commit such defaulter to prison without hard labour for a period of six weeks. It also requires every Asiatic to produce receipt evidencing the payment of this New Tax whenever called upon to do so by any Government Officer and on failure to comply with the order of any such officer it imposes a fine of Shs. 150 (Indian Rs. 100) and an imprisonment of one month. At the foot of this New Ordinance it has been stated that "The object of this Ordinance which imposes the additional Tax of Shs. 20 on Asiatics only is to raise more revenue from the Asiatics only to make provision for the education of their children."

For the first time in history the Government in East Africa has tried to impose such an unjust taxation on the Asiatic community wherein the Racial prejudice is too high and wherein the dangerous principle of Racial discrimination has been brought in. The Indian community in East Africa has proposed a petition to be sent to the Governor of this Colony. The Government of India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the question of this new taxation. The petition in question is now being signed by hundreds and thousands of Asiatics resident in this Colony. The Indians here are trying their best to get the proposed taxation abolished altogether but it is very doubtful if they would be able to do anything without some support from India. It is absolutely necessary that the Government of India should even at this late hour immediately intervene in the matter.

A farewell party by the Chiefs and Dewans of various States of Gohilwad and Jhalawad Prants was give at Wadhwan in honour of Major Gorden, Political Agent, who is going on leave to England.

At a meeting of the General Body of the Poona City Municipality, it was decided to get its constitution changed into "a purely elective one."

INDORE LETTER.

LABOUR UNION FORMED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 10.

Since these last two days the weather is cloudy and there seems the likelihood of showers.

There were two mysterious cases of murder. A boy hawker was strangled to death and his body thrown into the fields behind the Malwas United Mills. There was another murder at Palia where the Patel was shot. The house of the Hon. Magistrate and Jahagirdar Mr. Yeshwantrao Bhagwat was burgled and jewellery worth of Rs. 6,000 stolen. The Police have yet been able to arrest no one, and are investigating.

CHAMPA SHASTI FESTIVAL.

A fair was held to-day near Manik Baugh Palace in the temple of Shri Martand on account of Champa Shasti feast. Huge crowds attended the fair and the open space behind the palace was crowded by working men and their children who freely indulged in the pastime of kite-flying. Though this was a Hindu festival, large crowds of Mahomedans were seen participating in the holiday making and there was general harmony between the two communities.

INDORE LABOUR UNION.

The International Textile Workers' delegation which is touring in India studying the labour conditions are expected at Indore about the 10th of February and are spending three days here. Bai Anusuya Ben and Shanker Lal Banker are also expected here. Mahatma Gandhiji has become honorary member of the Indore Labour Union.

A NEW OFFICIAL.

The new Chief Justice Rai Jagat Narayen Bahadur, a pensioned Judge from Cawnpore, took charge last week. He is over 60 years and Indorians are wondering why the Minority Administration should have failed to select a more active and energetic young man. Almost all the higher posts in the State are being given away to outsiders who have nothing to do with the Indore State. This is contrary to the policy laid down by the previous A. G. G. and the Viceroy Lord Hardinge who had specially exhorted the ex-Maharaja to give preference to local talents. Mr. Jagat Narayan was given dinner parties and treated by Messrs. Jaini and Thakur Ramsingh, pleader.

Indorians think Deccani leaders like Mr. Pant Vaidya, pleader, should invite the Chief Justice and and remove any prejudices which he may have against the poor vilified Brahmins.

Of late we hear of good many accidents in connection with the Dewas Motor buses. There is overcrowding in the cars and passengers are simply crammed in the buses. It is hoped the authorities will look into the matter and exercise some control over the bus services.

It is gratifying to read that our Young Maharaja Saheb Yeswatrao Holkar has passed Responsions Examination at Oxford and will now be coached up in politics and administration. Indorians regard education in England as a tremendous waste of money, and think the earlier the youthful Maharaja is brought to Indore and given practical lessons in the administration of the State the better for him.

Mr. Hyde, the Principal, Daly College, was entertained at the Indore Guest House in Tukoganj. Among those present at this function were the Diwan Rai Bahadur Bapna, Sirdar Kibe, the A. G. G. and his European assistants and the Maharaja of Rajpur, Khichlipur, and Rewa. Mr. Hyde has put in twenty years' service and is retiring. The Indore Municipality, which scarcely regularly waters the roads here, had kept the surroundings of the Guest House leading to the Residency copiously watered. The Holkar State band played music.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS AT MATUNGA.

Mr. Givraj Goculdas Nensey and thirty others have addressed the members of the Improvement Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust on the 6th instant, strongly protesting against the location of a proposed urinal at the junction of Tilak Bridge and King's Way which forms the entrance to the Garden Colony of Matunga. The protestants contend that such location of a urinal is nothing short of "blind disregard" of the amenities of the Colony and the feelings of the people and further state that the action of the Committee would be even against self-interest as there are plots of land, awaiting sale at early dates, which, as a result of such a nuisance, will depreciate in value. If the urinal is at all found necessary, the signatories to the protest suggest that a small plot of ground could be secured near the Magistrate's Court or the latrines of the Kohinoor mills. They also suggest that the four squares might be converted into small lawns with gardens.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says: "The Sindh Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha has passed a resolution congratulating Patuakhali Satyagraha Sabha on its unflinching efforts in continuing Satyagraha for opposing an unjust order against civic rights of the Hindus and praying for its success."—Free Press.

That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery? Why not seek the cause?

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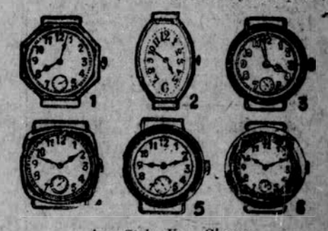

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BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LD

The balance sheet of this Company is out and the last year's working shows the gross profits as £349,520. The receipts from the Revenue Account were £301,846 which compares favourably with the prior year's figure £280,902. To the Revenue Account of £301,946 are to be added receipts from difference in Exchange £29,779, Agency and Transfer Fees £253, and Bank Interest £15,642 giving the gross £349,520 against which are debitable charges in Burmah, Bombay and London £59,852, Debenture Interest £40,262 and depreciation £58,309, thus leaving £182,097 as the disposable surplus and adding balance carried over from the previous year and Tax refund total £193,896 were available which the Directors have proposed to distribute as under:—

Sinking Fund	£67000
Contingent Reserve	£25000
Exploration & Development	£18666
Net surplus	£83230
	£193896

Out of this net surplus of £83,230 the Directors have proposed to pay a dividend of 7½d. per share.

Last year's dividend 4½d. There is an increase of nearly 80 p.c.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by the Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale, D.L., on "Wake up India" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

S. S. "Ranpura," with mails of December 2 due at 6 a.m.

Cricket: M. C. C. v. All-India Indians, the Esplanade, 11 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 5 p.m.

B. P. Association's Special General Meeting Hornby Road, 5.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 18.

S. S. "Ranpura," with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. (H.E. the Governor to attend at 6.30 p.m.)

Third Day of M. C. C. v. All-India Indians match, the Esplanade 11 to 1 and 2 to 5.30.

DADAR SARWAJANIK GANESHOTSAV.

The general meeting of the members for 1926 of the above Utsav will be held on Sunday, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Purandhare's house. All members are requested to attend.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 18th instant at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Friday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and to adopt the Rules of the Association as revised by the Council.

MRS. SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chilov, the total attendance for the month of November was 7,071 out of which 1,055 were males 3,002 were females and 3,014 were children.

CITY MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

The Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday's date says that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji, an elected Councillor from the Fort (A) Ward there is a casual vacancy in the office, and that therefore 12th proximo is fixed for election to fill up the vacancy.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Society will celebrate the feast of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday (19th instant) in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar. Mass will be said at 7 a.m. by Rev. J. Duhr, S.J., who will also preach. On the same day, at 11 a.m. the annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the St. Xavier's College Hall. The Vicar-General, Archdiocese of Bombay will preside.

E. R. TRAVELLERS ASSOCIATION MASS.

The 1st Thanksgiving High Mass of the Electric Railway Travellers' Association will be celebrated on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 9 a.m. at the St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, in honour of St. Anthony. Revd. Fr. Andrew Paul of St. Peter's Church, will preach for the occasion. The St. Cecilla's orchestra, Bandra, will sing and play at the Mass.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0 death 0; plague attack 0, death 0, influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 83.

The total mortality this day last year was 61.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, gave a performance of the drama "Damaji" on Sunday last being the fifth of its kind in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. The mandal will stage "Chandra-Grihana" being the sixth performance in aid of the same Fund on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 3.30 p.m. at the Dr. Modar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

G. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

The Council of the above Committee has passed the following resolution: "Resolved that a procession shall start on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 8 a.m. singing bhajans, etc., from Matunga (B. B. and C. I. Railway) going via Lady Hardinge Road, Purbhadevi, Lady Jamshedji Road, DeLisle Road, and ending at Lower Parel, station to celebrate "The South African Day." The public are requested to join the same.

Dr. Rajabally Patel has been declared elected as a delegate to the forthcoming Congress from this Ward in bye-election as there is no other candidate for the same.

MERGER OF AMERICAN BANKS.

Mr. George W. Leman, Bombay representative, Irving Bank and Trust Company of New York, writes:

"According to cabled advices received from New York, the proposed merger of the American Exchange Pacific National Bank with the Irving Bank and Trust Company was made effective after the close of business December 11th, 1926. The combined institution has been named "American Exchange Irving Trust Company."

Capital stock of the Company is 32,000,000 dollars and Surplus and Undivided Profits 28,000,000 dollars. Present total resources are over 600,000,000 dollars.

The bank is now operating 27 offices in the city of New York and has retained the entire official and clerical staffs of both institutions. Business with customers abroad will be continued by the consolidated Company without interruption or change."

THE PRAYER DAY.

ENDORSED BY DUTCH CHURCH.

HERTZOG RECEIVES DEPUTATION TODAY.

MAHATMA URGES INVOCATION OF GOD'S BLESSING.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi has received the following cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

"Prayer day 19th endorsed by the Dutch Church. General Hertzog receives delegates on the 17th and then retires. First Session meets on 20th."

Writing about this, Gandhiji says in "Young India": The endorsement of the Prayer Day by the Dutch Reformed Church is a great step towards securing an atmosphere favouring a just solution of the difficult question. The Dutch Church is a most conservative body in South Africa. It has rarely taken a broad view of Indian or the general colour question as it is called in South Africa.

MAHATMA ON INVOKING GOD'S BLESSINGS

"The reception that is to take place on the 17th by General Hertzog, of the delegates to the Conference, is a step in recognition of the tremendous importance of the Conference and the issues that are to be discussed by the Conference.

"Let those who can, that is those who believe in the cause of Indians of South Africa who believe in God and, therefore, in prayer, set apart some time on the 19th instant for the hearty co-operation with the Indian settlers of South Africa and invoke God's blessings on the deliberations of the Conference.—F. P.

WILD RUMOURS.

MR. VITHAL'S CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not usual for me to rush into print, but I am compelled to do so in the present case owing to the wild rumours circulated regarding the reasons attributed to my absence from the match between the M. C. C. and the All-India XI. It has been said that I declined to take part in the match as I was put out by the "Naidu Incident" and also because I was not nominated to Captain the All-India Team. Both these reasons are incorrect and inventions of imaginative minds. My sole and only reason was one of ill health. I had an attack of cold and fever at Ajmer when playing against the M.C.C. Since then I have not been quite well but to avoid disappointment to the public and my side I played with great reluctance in the first and the third Match with the M. C. C. To add to my indifferent health I badly injured my thumb in the third match which led me to give up the idea of playing in the fourth Match. The physical and mental strain during the two matches I played, was too much for my indifferent health and shortly after the close of the fourth Match I was laid up in bed and much to my regret. I had to decline finally the invitation to play for the All-India XI.

As regards the "Naidu Incident" I do not wish to express here my opinion on the decision given by the Umpire but whatever the public think about my part in the incident, I am convinced and still maintain that my action in asking Naidu to appeal to the Umpire was not only in the best interest of my side but was perfectly in accordance with the rules of Cricket and spirit of the game. Such incidents are usual in cricket and a cricketer like myself, who has played in various fields of India for the past many years, knows how to take them in a sporting manner.

The other reason for declining to play because I was not appointed as a Captain is as incorrect as it is childish. A keen cricketer is always willing to play for his side and as so far in these matches I had not done anything for Bombay, where I learnt all my cricket, I was naturally anxious to play for the All-India XI. and do my bit for the side. Such reasons as are attributed to me for declining to play for the side can never influence a sportsman who plays "cricket." I have always played "cricket" and will continue to play "cricket" a game on which my family has built its "All India" reputation.—Yours, etc.,

P. VITHAL.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

IN AID OFHOSPITAL FUND.

A sale of Water-Colour and Oil Sketches organised by the Members of the Art Society of India and Students of the School of Art in aid of the above Fund will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art from 20th to 22nd instant. An Exhibition of photographs by Mr. K. K. Lalkaka which will be opened by Lady Cawasji Jehangir at 4-30 p.m. on Monday (20th) will also be on view.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL

At a well-attended meeting of the Muslim factory and mill labourers, Mr. Mahomed Unus Haindaday presiding, held on Tuesday last, resolutionh were passed requesting His Excellency the Governor to nominate a Muslim member for one of the three labour seats, in consideration of the large number of Muslim labourers both in the factories and mills. The meeting recommended the name of Mr. Abdul Rahim Dimtimkar, who had done good social and educational service, to represent Muslim labour in the local Council.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY'S KEEN INTEREST

GOVERNOR ON PRIX DE DELHI SCHEME

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay performed the ceremony of opening the Fine Arts Exhibition of the Pathare Prabhu Community of Bombay on Thursday evening at Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road, before a large and cosmopolitan gathering of men and women. The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Dewan Bahadur Rao, Mr. Solomon of the J. J. School of Art, Dr. Ravina and others were among those present.

On arrival His Excellency was received at the House by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the chairman of the Exhibition Committee and the Pathare Prabhu Scouts presented a guard of honour. At the outset, Mr. Jayakar thanked His Excellency for willingly accepting the invitation of his Committee to open the exhibition in the midst of his various other engagements, and hoped that the Government of His Excellency would follow in his footsteps by giving every possible encouragement in the development of fine arts. Mr. Jayakar then traced the history of the Prabhu Community in Bombay and described the various services that Community had rendered in the development of the great city. Thanking the Governor again Mr. Jayakar drew his Excellency's attention to the Prize of Delhi scheme and requested him to declare the exhibition opened.

The Governor thanked the Pathare Prabhus for their invitation and said:

"Mr. Jayakar, Ladies and Genetlemen,—I am very glad that, in response to the kind invitation of the Pathare Prabhu community, I am able to be present on this interesting occasion.

I am not at all surprised that the old-established artistic traditions of the Pathare Prabhus should be demonstrated anew in this Exhibition; because it was only to be expected that this Community would be to the fore in the present hopeful movement for the revival of the Fine Arts, Crafts, and Industries, in this Presidency.

You have touched, Mr. President, upon some of the vicissitudes of fortune to which your Community has been recently exposed, owing to the growth of competition in modern times. But the fact that the Pathare Prabhus, as you have told us, were able, in spite of those vicissitudes of fortune, to hold an Exhibition of their Arts and Industries in 1909 seems to me to indicate very clearly that your Community, even before the revival of interest in Art in Bombay to which I have referred, had, by no means, lost confidence in the public value of Art, nor in its power to express that Art in terms of beauty. I have heard, Mr. President, that to the constant upholding of this helpful ideal, your Mother, Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, whom I am happy to meet to-day, has particularly devoted herself. She was for some time I understand, President of the Literary Association of the Prabhu Ladies, and Organiser of the Kalabhuvan (Art School) for Ladies; and though that School had to be closed, she has carried on the Art classes up to present time entirely at her own expense, and has encouraged needle-work, as well as drawing and painting, as well as she could. I congratulate Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar upon her long and devoted labours in the cause of Art among the gifted ladies of your Community.

PRIX DE DELHI SCHEME.

After referring to the artistic work of several well-known members of the Community, including Mr. Dhurandhar of the School of Art, Bombay, the Governor proceeded:—

"I was very glad, Mr. President, to hear your allusions to the subject of Indian Art, and particularly to hear what you had to say about the Prix de Delhi scheme. This is very far from being the first time that your voice has been raised with convincing eloquence for the encouragement and furtherance of Art in this Presidency, and for the welfare of the School of Art in particular. I cannot, of course, profess knowledge of an expert in Indian Art, but it is true that I am, and have always been, deeply interested by this absorbing topic. The subject of Indian Art offers, in itself, a vast field of exploration, but that branch of it of which I have made a particular study, and in which I believe I may claim to know perhaps a little, is the question of Indian Art as it affects the artists and art students of to-day. There has been, as you know, a great deal of controversy about our School of Art, and a great deal of criticism. I have every hope that the recently published Press Note issued by my Government will be a useful contribution to this discussion. The School of Art Authorities are not, Mr. Dhurandhar for one, with his warrior traditions, is not, I am sure, averse to taking the occasional hard knocks which must come in the way of an Institution engaged in something very like a battle on behalf of Indian Art. There is, I am convinced, no Art School, either in India or Europe, whose work in all Departments I should be afraid to see exhibited in friendly competition with that of the School of Art of Bombay. The Press Note has now explained the aims and functions of the School, and I hope that the misunderstandings which have existed will be removed by it.

You are right, Mr. President, to have laid special emphasis, in the course of your remarks, upon the importance of the Prix de Delhi Scheme, for I have always held and frequently advocated that Scheme as a solution of, at any rate, the most pressing questions of patronage for Indian Art students with which we have to contend. As many in this audience are probably aware, His Excellency Lord Lytton took a particular interest in this matter during his tenure of office as Viceroy, the result of which was an informal meeting between His Excellency, Sir John Marshall, and the Principals of the Calcutta and Bombay Schools of Art. Sir John Marshall subsequently wrote a note upon the Prix de Delhi Scheme, which embodied in the main the methods of procedure which the Committee believed to be the best, and this note was circulated by the Government of India, to the Governments of the different Provinces. I am dealing with these details at some length, because there have been some misapprehensions on the part of the Press and Public in this matter. Sir John Marshall's note on the Scheme was, I believe, never intended to be more than the basis of a discussion, and the object of circulating it was that the Local Governments might offer their opinions and make their suggestions upon the note. As a Government we have supported the scheme, but, as I have explained, other Governments also have been consulted, and I believe the question is not yet fully ripe for consideration by the Government of India.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech dedivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the opening ceremony of the Pathare Prabhu Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Committee of the Pathare Prabhu Exhibition of Arts and Industry I tender a cordial welcome to your Excellency and to all the guests who have responded to our invitation. This Exhibition has been undertaken on behalf of the Pathare Prabhu Community by a small band of young men who have started a Magazine called "Prabhu Prabhat" for the use of the Community. Our justification for troubling your Excellency in the midst of a what must be a busy programme of important functions is to draw your Excellency's attention and the attention of your Government to the pressing claims of Indian Art and culture, as expressed through the handiwork of an important Community residing in Bombay. The Pathare Prabhus of Bombay have played a very important part in the history of this City. They are a very small Community of about 4,800 persons, equally divided between men and women. Although this is a very small Community, they have played a very important part in the growth and development of this City. They are the first settlers of this island having come here as early as the 12th century.

CLAIMS OF PATHARE PRABHUS.

It will not be out of place to quote here one or two passages from books written by well-known authorities on the history of Bombay. Mr. S. M. Edwards in his History of Bombay speaks about the Pathare Prabhus in these terms: "The Prabhus were at one time among the most influential and prominent citizens of Bombay holding high offices under Government and contributing largely to the growth and development of the city. But this is not their only claim to the notice of the historian. They possess a special interest for him, as *being the first settlers in Bombay*. The Prabhus were the first to introduce the blessings of civilization into the desert island and to transform it from a fishing hamlet into a flourishing town, adorned with temples and palaces. (Rise of Bombay by S. M. Edwards) with gardens and orchards and surrounded by smiling fields and waving palms. The Prabhus watched over the growth of the island, fostered its trade, presided over the course of its public affairs, and thus formed the *"noblesse of commerce and politics"* in the new kingdom (Ibid). Raja Bimb, its first ruler in the 12th century, was according to the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., a leading member of the Pathare Prabhu Community (Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island.)

Later on, the Prabhus passed through various vicissitudes of fortune, and at last were compelled to leave Bombay under the bigoted rule of the Portuguese. They, however, returned to their island home, after it was ceded to Charles II in the 17th century. Under the rule of the East India Company, the Prabhus appear to have thrived remarkably well. They were largely, if not exclusively, employed by the Company's Government, trusted by the high Officers of State and acted as the faithful interpreters between the rulers and the ruled. The Prabhus were then the landed gentry of Bombay, owing estates in the Fort, on the Malabar Hill and in the suburbs. They were distinguished for their loyalty, their public spirit, their munificence and philanthropy."

THEIR TALENTS.

Since these days of their glory the Prabhus have fallen on evil times, but notwithstanding it, they still retain their former cultural and literary importance. I may mention that 99.2 per cent. of them including males and females are literate in Marathi and 80 per cent. males and 28 per cent. females are literate in English. Amongst 2,400 males there are 300 Graduates, 75 Lawyers and 26 Artists. As for their artistic achievements, this Exhibition, which I shall shortly request your Excellency to declare open, will give your Excellency some idea of the latent talent of the Community. It was 17 years ago that we held the first Industrial and Arts Exhibition, which became so popular and was productive of such good results that we have thought of repeating the experiment again. Your Excellency will see upstairs good specimens of "Rangoli" drawing about which so much has been written by Captain Solomon, the popular Principal of the School of Art. The speciality of this Exhibition is the delicate handiwork of amateur lady artists in mediums which are not usually seen elsewhere. Your Excellency will excuse me if I make a slight departure from the strict limits of my function this evening and remind your Excellency's Government of the special claims of the Prix De Delhi Scheme. May I request your Excellency to see that the scheme does not languish for want of adequate support here or in Delhi? I do not wish to say more about it on this occasion. In conclusion, I thank your Excellency for responding to our invitation and will now request your Excellency to declare the Exhibition open.

Dewan Bahadur Rao proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Leslie Wilson.

The Governor who was then garlanded declared the exhibition formally opened and inspected the exhibits. His Excellency expressed special liking for the Rangoli drawing and remarked: "I wish I could take it away."

A detailed review of the exhibits will appear in our next issue.

EGYPTION COTTON MARKET

GOVT. INTERFERENCE VOTED FOR.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Cairo.—The Chamber has voted in favour of Government intervention as a purchaser in the cotton market. The Minister of Finance in a statement indicated that the Cabinet did not favour intervention, but was prepared to abide by the Chambers' decision. A Committee of both houses has been appointed to co-operate with Government in taking the necessary action.—Reuter.

BENGAL CYCLE TOURISTS.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

Four Bengalee cyclists, Benoy Kumar Roy, Satish Chandar Banerjee, Ashok Kumar Roy and Kanylal Mujumdar of Linton Friends Union, Calcutta, arrived in Bombay, at 1.30 p.m. to-day in the course of cycling tour round India. They left Calcutta on October 11th and on their way visited Benares, Allahabad, Delhi and other places. They have taken 7 days on their trip from Delhi to Bombay via Indore and other places, a distance of about 1,000 miles. The party who look hale and hearty in spite of near 2,000 miles they have done already, intend staying in Bombay for 3 or 4 days and then they leave for Poona.—A. P.

MR. DEHELVI'S MINISTERSHIP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Justice" has again rushed to the Press to defend Mr. Dehelvi. The good old Persian saying holds good in the case of Mr. Dehelvi and his friend of the Press "Piran namiparand Muridan mi poranad" (The master flieth not but the disciples make him do so). "Justice" has not answered the two points raised by me in my letter. I stated that Mr. Dehelvi had neither the ability nor the following necessary for a Minister in the Council. He has not given any tangible proof of either. On the contrary he has virtually admitted my contention by his line of argument. For his reply comes to this that in the case of Muslim and non-Brahmin Ministers in the Bombay Council neither ability nor following is necessary. The members of both these communities will always support their Minister because he is appointed a Minister by the Governor, irrespective of his own merits. The first Holker used to say to his people "Why do you bother about the ability of my Minister," "he upon whose head I lay my shoes is the Minister"? This is the mentality of "Justice." Can anything be more degrading to Muslim members, than the above example. According to "Justice" Mr. Dehelvi should be nominated a Minister, because he has been once a Minister. He is reckoning without his posts.—Yours, etc.

HONEST CRITIC.

MUSLIM LABOURERS' PROTEST

A meeting of the Mahomedan labourers of the city was held on Wednesday night at New Nagpada under the presidentship of Mr. Kumruddin Khatib to protest against the meeting of the mill labourers held the previous night at New Kazi Mohalla. The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting of the labourers of the city have no sympathy with the resolution that supported the nomination of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar as a representative of Mahomedan labourers in the local Council.

"That this meeting records its strong protest against the action of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar's friends and a handful of persons all of whom belong to a class totally different from that of labourers, as seriously detrimental to the best interests of the labour.

"That this meeting appoints a committee of seven labourers to devise means to arrest the further growth of such merciless exploitation and to prevent the intelligensia of the country from taking undue advantage of the helplessness and illiteracy of the labourers."

Messrs. Miller and Khan, two well-known Lahore labour leaders, who took a leading part in the North-Western Railway strikes have now joined the N. W. Railway recognised union along with all members and office bearers of the old unrecognised union.—A. P.

Men and Matters.

A cable from South Africa tells us that the prayer-day, next Sunday, has evoked widespread feelings of sympathy from Europeans and Indians alike. To every self-respecting Indian, the happy solution of the South African problem is vital to his dignity as a man,—to every Englishman, it should be the test of the good-faith of his Empire—whether his Empire makes for increased civilisation or increased "Devilization."

* * * *

The need for prayer on the eve of a grave national crisis is a need which the human soul always feels. Mahatmaji's vow of silence which is the most difficult form of prayer, combines the virtues of physical restraint and spiritual regeneration by helping to turn the light inwards.

* * * *

Prayer idealises the real and realises the ideal, and though scoffers and money-grabbers whose horizon is bounded by the silver lining of the Almighty dollar, may dub prayer as the vain efforts of a visionary or a grand remnant of medieval days, 'tis true that prayer makes the world go round.

* * * *

"More things are wrought by prayer
than this world dreams of."
. . . . For what are men better than
sheep or goats that nourish a blind life
within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of
prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them
friend;
For so the whole round earth is everywhere
bound by gold chains about the feet of
God.

(Tennyson.)

* * * *

Seven huge floating palaces are bringing over quite an invasion of Americain tourists to India. A number of them are University students, coming out to the East to study Oriental customs and manners.

* * * *

Bombay is always warm in her welcome of such tourists and it is her pride that she attracts them in such large numbers. But our own University men ought to make an organised effort to welcome their comrades from abroad.

* * * *

Let the Students' Brotherhood take the matter in hand. Such a welcome, we are sure, will be deeply appreciated in American educational centres.

* * * *

In fact we do not know why our own Universities should not take up the idea of exchange of students between India and America. Let a few brilliant alumni of our Universities, distinguished alike in study and sport, be sent out to the States for a tour of observation and let us invite the American students in return.

* * * *

There is a great deal to be achieved by this exchange of students. It brings the youth of each country closer together and makes for better relations between the nations of the world.

* * * *

A correspondent draws our attention in this connection to the activities of the Anglo-German Board for exchange of students. He says:—

The programme of the Anglo-German Academic Board for carrying out such an exchange represents an unusual breadth of mind in University bodies of the two countries. A similar interchange of students between the English and American Universities is also taking place now with some regularity. The educational advantages of such an interchange are bound to be great.

* * * *

Different methods of education, remarks our correspondent, different atmosphere social and intellectual, new traditions of sport and academic life, new avenues of culture, in short, must give just that fillip to the developing mind of the student for the lack of which he hardens into set types with set prejudices.

* * * *

Clarence:—"We had a mind-reader at our house last night."

Clara:—"Poor chap! He 'must' have been bored."

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Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	12.49
Difference	—.20

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	16th December.
Previous Closing Rate	6.64
To-day's Opening Rate	6.74
Difference	+ .10
To-day's Closing Rate	6.69
Difference	+ .05
Sweri Closing	245-12-0
Khandi Closing	245- 4-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 17, 1926.

WILL EXPERTS AWAKE?

Currency experts seem to be rapidly abounding in this country though Indians are not supposed to be endowed with the divine quality which distinguishes them and which is evidently considered the monopoly of the ruling race. Thus there is one great expert ruling over the Secretariat at Delhi—and incidentally over the economic fortunes of this vast country—and a fresh one is rapidly budding at Bori Bunder to correct and chastise such inferior persons as dare to encroach on the cherished domain. But even Homer will nod. The attention of the ever vigilant "Times of India" was not drawn to the revised objects of the Indian Currency League for some weeks till a resolution adopted at a public meeting at Madras suddenly awakened it to the errors of the ignorant and inspired it to preach a casual sermon on the correct conditions of minting gold in England. When Sir Victor Sassoon politely offered to explain the matter, it returned to its charge with redoubled vigour. And when experts denounce, who may dare to defend?

Still the petulant audacity of the "Times" has now been thoroughly exposed. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has given a rejoinder to the Bori Bunder Pandit on behalf of the much-maligned Currency League and told him that the men behind the movement knew all that he presumed to teach them about the past and present practice regarding the coinage of gold bullion at the British Mint. One need not be ignorant of the provisions of the British Act of 1925 to ask for coining gold in India "on the same terms as at the Royal Mint in England." What does it matter that an embargo has been placed on minting all gold offered by private persons for some years past in England—by the Defence of the Realm Act during the war and then by the Act of 1925? The League referred to the conditions on which gold tendered by such parties as were authorised in that behalf was coined without levying any extra charge by the Royal Mint of England. It may be that the Bank of England alone is empowered to get gold coined to-day and not private persons as before the war but the difference of the parties leaves the general conditions untouched. And yet intoxicated with the sense of its own importance the "Times" has chosen to look down upon some of the most enlightened and trusted leaders of the people, by almost wilfully making a mountain of a molehill and charging them with ignorance of the very obvious.

There is, however, no time to be lost in discussing these petty matters especially in view of the startling Reuter's message we publish elsewhere. Sir Purshotamdas had warned the public some time ago that the 18d. ratio combined with the bumper crops of cotton in America had brought the price of the latter so low that it was freely being imported into our country in large quantities and creating a further slump in our cotton market. Well, now we have it on the authority of the "New York Times" that "for the first time in several (perhaps more than twenty or thirty) years Indian mills are finding it economical to purchase American cotton" and that apart from considerable freight space engaged for the future, such exports already amounted to the huge quantity of 40,000 bales. This figure is absolutely stunning and the news has already worked havoc in our cotton market. Will Sir Basil Blackett and his Bori Bunder apologist still indulge in useless rhetoric and enlarge on trivialities or will they now awake—for it is better late than never—to the grim realities of the situation and relax their hardened obstinacy on the ratio question?

....

VAIN THREATS

We have no doubt a large number of Englishmen in this country will regret the atrocious indiscretion of which Mr. Langford James was guilty when in his welcome to the Viceroy at Calcutta he gave public expression to that attitude of insolent contempt for Indians which a type of priggish, ignorant and self-opinionated Britishers in India adopt towards the children of the soil. The manner of Mr. James' speech was as offensive to Indian self-respect as his ignorance of what constitutes the foundation of self-government was colossal. The execrable taste of making such an offensive speech at a public gathering of Europeans at which Indians happened to be invited may find admirers and imitators in Clive Street, Calcutta. But performances such as Mr. Langford James's will hardly advance the cause, which sensible Europeans have at heart, of honourable co-operation between the two communities. We have, however, no apprehension of a large infection and spread among the European community in India of the disease of supercilious arrogance which appears to thrive in Calcutta. Indians know that the absurd charge that they had no stamina, no honesty, no initative in them until a contingent of British "factors" arrived in this country with these estimable qualities as their "stock-in-trade" carries with it its own condemnation as Indian history is replete with incident after incident illustrating how the possession and practice of these very qualities made this country one of the most civilised in the world ages ago when in the British wilds an earlier generation of Drake's desperadoes clubbed one another's heads. There is need for each community in this country to tell another in a spirit of constructive advice what its faults are but Mr. Langford James has shown by his performance that he is not the man for the job. Vain and foolish threats that Europeans mean to live here, that they have a right to live here have no meaning for Indians, much less will such threats deter them from their pursuit of self-government. They know very well that Europeans like Mr. Langford James will not live in India, the moment it becomes economically unprofitable for them to do so.

WAR ON LABOUR.

Mr. Baldwin, the arch-apostle of capitalism, has finally declared war on Trade Unionism. The stiff and protracted battle that the stubborn miners gave him had convinced him and men of his ilk that some drastic steps should be taken at the earliest opportunity to prevent a recurrence of such a terrible catatrophe. Hence a flank attack on trade unions was being openly mooted even during the continuance of the strike and even while the Prime Minister was negotiating with the Committee of the Trade Union Congress, he was silently cogitating future plans for destroying its power. Now that the strike is over—and it would appear too unseemly for such masters of proprieties as the Conservatives are, to do anything during its continuance—the great champion of coal-owners has laid his cards on the table. In the course of an electioneering letter addressed by him to a Conservative candidate, while showing his great anxiety to "strengthen and protect the trades union" so that it can "as representative of workers.....voice their legitimate grievances and meet the employers without the suspicion of a sinister purpose" he is quite convinced that "the cruel and callous policy of the Communists to promote industrial unrest and drive the workers from sheer despair into joining revolutionaries must be stopped." The sinister purpose of these remarks is quite clear. Mr. Baldwin knows as well as any one that the Communists in England are only a small handful, though his thoughtless persecution of some of their leaders and his scandalous partiality towards the coal-owners has done something to swell their ranks. Hence all talk of their "callous" policy and its disastrous effects is sheer nonsense and is only indulged in for the purpose of concealing his real designs against Labour. What Mr. Baldwin really wants is that the trade unions should henceforth confine themselves to purely industrial activities and should humbly and peacefully beg their employers for a few crumbs now and again when they are inclined to listen to them. But if they would nurse any vast ambitions of effecting an industrial revolution or of wielding political power, well, then their very existence would not be tolerated. All Unions would, therefore, do well to follow betimes the excellent example set by the National Union of Seamen which has—evidently under the pressure of big shipping magnates—resolved by an overwhelming majority to sever its connection with the political Labour Party, so that the Labour menace may subside and Conservatives may rule for ever over the British Empire.

Thus the British Prime Minister has learnt and unlearnt nothing from his experiences of the coal strike and is evidently now prepared to enact a law forbidding the Trade Unions to contribute towards the funds of the Labour Party and to associate with its political activities. But does the Rip Van Winkle of Downing Street know that the Trade Union Congress which is a purely industrial body of organised Labour adopts year after year far more revolutionary resolutions than any that the company of Messrs. MacDonald, Thomas and Clynes would ever dream of passing? Is he still not aware that the last general strike was rendered inevitable by the surging energy of the masses who only dragged their party leaders in their wake and that they were in the full swing of their strike activities when they were suddenly betrayed by their pusillanimous politicians? If Mr. Baldwin attempts to carry out his egregious threat the result will only be weaning away of the trade union workers from moderate politicians and throwing them into the arms of more fiery leaders. Curiously enough, Mr. Cook has already replied as it were in advance to Mr. Baldwin as he but recently expressed at Moscow the miners' determination to prepare for a greater fight in future. Let therefore the Conservatives beware of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind.

AU REVOIR.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the retiring acting Commissioner of the Corporation, has elicited unstinted praise from every section of Corporation. He fully deserves all the eulogies showered upon him by the Standing Committee on Wednesday and by the Corporation yesterday. He acted as Commissioner for only eight months, yet all the time he went about his work with the ease and confidence of an expert. The position of the Commissioner of the Corporation is extremely anomalous, but by his efficiency and tact he has given genuine satisfaction to the members of the Corporation without in any way treading upon their susceptibilities. He has shown what an Indian can do when entrusted with responsibility. It is up to the Corporation to go a step beyond praising Mr. Kirpalani, to make every effort to win for itself the right of appointing an Indian Commissioner and then to invite Mr. Kirpalani to come back to the office he is now leaving. It is a discredit to the Corporation of the chief city in the country to have a servant foisted upon them, a system which many lesser municipalities would not tolerate. We look forward to the return of Mr. Kirpalani, but as the trusted and most obedient servant of the Corporation.

SWARAJISTS SITTING ON THE FENCE.

HAVE THEY JOINED A MINISTERIAL PART

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Three Council party meetings were held yesterday—a meeting of some half a dozen Swarajist members, another convened by Mr. Lalji Naranji and a third convened by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai. To the layman it might appear as if the Swarajists as well as the Council Nationalist parties had been fully and finally formed and Mr. Lalji Naranji's move had proved a failure. But a fuller study of the facts compels me to draw a contrary conclusion. It will be easily admitted that numerical strength is the principal desideratum in the strength of these parties. Judged by this standard the Swarajists may appear to be a negligible quantity and while about 25 councillors attended Mr. Lalji's meeting, the esteemed Rao Saheb could not get more than 16 members to attend his meeting. And then imagine my surprise at seeing at the Swarajists' meeting Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan who but recently resigned from the Swaraj Party and whose correspondence revealing some secret desires caused but recently a good deal of amusement in some circles. Similarly the Rao Saheb's meeting—which was appropriately presided over by a Dewan Bahadur—was attended mostly by Gujaratis—Swarajists, non-Swarajists and non-descripts—who have apparently sworn their allegiance—we do not still know why—to these two title holders. There is thus no doubt that Mr. Lalji's meeting was the most representative and numerically the strongest that was held yesterday and if it had to postpone its work till to-day, we must remember that what is easily built is more quickly destroyed.

Nationalists for Ministerships?

Let us, therefore, confine ourselves for the present to the two meetings that concluded after passing very definite resolutions. There will, indeed, be great joy in some circles at the formation of the separate party of Swarajist Councillors in spite of the heroing of some lambs with the lions. But will not the credulous public be surprised to know that their much vaunted champions are ready to throw in their lot with Mr. Dadubhai's party which may possibly—or shall I say very probably—make a present of some accomplished Ministers to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson? This probability—or shall I call it danger—must indeed have appeared very imminent to the Swarajists. Why would they otherwise go out of their way to make a feeling reference to the point in their official report? And moreover does not their very superficial suggestion in the matter—i.e. that the erring member should cease to belong to the party on his appointment to Ministership—indirectly convict them of a silent desire to acquiesce in or indirectly support the nominations of the prospective Ministers from the new party? Anyhow there seems to be some rub here. For the Swarajists' association with the new party is cautiously—or maybe adroitly—restricted to the occasion of fighting Government. Moreover there does not appear any finality in this matter. For the Swarajists have specifically left the door open for joining Mr. Lalji's party also if its constitution appeared to give a full scope to their warlike qualities.

Rift in the Lute.

Finally I come to the China Bag party. It will be easily noticed that Mr. K. F. Nariman, the leader of the new Swarajist Party did not attend it though he took particular care to attend Mr. Lalji's meeting. Of course he wrote an appropriate letter in which again he took care to emphasise the strict limits within which his association with the party would be confined. But there was a still greater mystery in the atmosphere that evidently made Mr. Ginwala and his colleagues sceptical in the matter. Probably they scented some clever designs swiftly stirring in the brains of the astute promoters of the party. Hence I refuse to take the Swarajists' association with this party as a settled fact and I am not sure if titled dignitaries of the party were not seriously disturbed in their slumbers last night by the mortal fear of great prizes slipping away from their easy grasp.

It now remains to see how Mr. Lalji Naranji progresses with the formation of his party. He at least can claim not to shelter petty temptations and if he does not succeed he will undoubtedly found the strongest and the most representative party in the new Council.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

THE LAST PHASE OF THE MINERS' STRUGGLE.

The dominant topic of discussion in the British papers in mail week was the manner in which the Baldwin Government were making efforts to settle the dispute between the miners and their employees. The Conservative organs reiterated their contention that the miners' leadership had been stupid throughout the dispute. Mr. Cook and Mr. Herbert Smith come in for a lot of the usual abuse which the Capitalist Press has ready for organisers of Labour whose power of influencing the opinions and actions of large bodies of workers is felt to be a great inconvenience by the vested interests.

Settlement by Exhaustion.

The Liberal Press subjects the Baldwin policy to severe criticism. The two well-known weekly journals which have a reputation for discussing from the Liberal point of view the course of events in a dispassionate manner condemn the settlement by exhaustion which the Baldwin administration has forced upon the miners. As regards the coal-owners, the "New Statesman" remarks that they, while continuing to protest "against even the nebulous Government interference involved in having any national terms at all, will presumably congratulate themselves on the result of their "firmness." and regard themselves as "the saviours of society." "They have beaten the miners," says the Liberal journal, "but at what a cost, both of prestige and of material damage and loss! If they had shown a grain of sense, the entire dispute would have been at an end long ago." It concludes with an observation with which the Labour Press is in entire agreement. "Even if the dispute is to be regarded as settled after a fashion, that is nothing to the Government's credit. Exhaustion, and not intervention, is bringing the stoppage to an end."

Ill-Founded Optimism.

The "Nation and Athenaeum" is stronger in its denunciation of the Government's policy. "The Government's offer," it remarks, "has hardly any meaning. It is the most transparent camouflage for the complete surrender of the miners to the owners' terms." It warns the country against nourishing nasty and ill-founded optimism in regard to the recovery of the coal industry when the men resume work. "We must look forward," it says, "to a period of considerable confusion as regards coal supply" and it sounds the ominous note that "it will not make for harmony in the coal-fields when it becomes apparent that there is no work available for hundreds and thousands of returning miners."

A Post-War Fallacy.

To this charge that no work will be available and that a large number of miners will be on the unemployed list the capitalists and their Press have the usual answer ready that unemployment is "perennial and incurable." The State, they say, can only provide palliatives to soften its rigour, it cannot cure the disease. To this the "Daily Herald" gives the spirited reply that "while recognising that unemployment in varying degree and guise will last as long as the capitalist system, Labour refuses to accept the fatalistic belief of the Tories and Liberals that unemployment is a social plague for which there is no relief." "That belief," says the "Daily Herald," "is the most deadly of all post-war fallacies." Britain's trade with India, it points out, is "something less than 7s. 4 1/2d. a head." "If it were possible to raise the standard of life of the Indian peasant, so that he could spend just over another half-penny a week on British goods, our exports would increase," says the Labour paper, "by £30,000,000 a year."

Who Owns England?

A writer in "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" points out, however, that Labour cannot obtain legislative recognition for the remedies it has ready for avoiding unemployment unless it gains strength to fight the "wage-cutting gentry" for whom the workers toil. It is this gentry who own England. "Do you know," he asks of the workers, "that 35 million men, women and children in this country are forced to live on an average of 12s. per head per week, but 90,000 plutocrats share between them 516,000,000 a year?" "Do you know," he asks them further, "that 64 per cent. of all the nation's accumulated wealth is owned by less than 2 per cent. of the population? Do you know that only one in 62 in Great Britain owns £5,000 in all?" This is the complaint of the poor in England's "green and pleasant land", but how many are there in India "who own £5,000 in all"? One in half a million perhaps!

"HERALD'S" MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

To the Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am writing to contradict the freshest lie that the "Indian National Herald" has spread about Mr. Jayakar in to-day's issue. It spreads so many lies every day about him that it is really very difficult to contradict all of them. Mr. Jayakar is the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha in Bombay, and that Sabha has passed no resolution or made no appeal to the Government asking that two Hindu Ministers should be appointed. So far as I am aware, the Sabhas which have done this are the Poona Hindu Sabha and the Sind Hindu Sabha with which Mr. Jayakar has nothing to do. I hope you will kindly insert this contradiction in order to counteract the mischievous effects of the "Herald's" propaganda against Mr. Jayakar. Apparently that paper never corrects its mistakes and goes on repeating lies knowing them to be such, in the hope that their mere repetition from day to day will have the desired effect with a certain class of people.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. TALPADE.
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Presidency, Hindu Sabha.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Notes of the Day.

Race Arrogance.

Of all forms of arrogance race arrogance is the most contemptible. But that is precisely the arrogance which many Europeans in India possess or rather are possessed by. Mr. Langford James, the President of the Calcutta European Association, is "considerably disturbed" at the prospect of "infiltration of Indian officers into British messes" and bade Lord Irwin beware of the "disastrous repercussions at Home" of such a system. "You may call this a prejudice" he added, "but it is a fact, the risk of ignoring it cannot be taken, least of all at this time in view of the threat from Bolshevik Russia." So, Indian blood may mingle will British on battlefields, Indian troops may also be serviceable as fodder for cannon or to bring Asiatic races under British control; only, Indian officers are irrelevant at British messes! We do not need to be reminded of the fact. It has been there long enough and striking far too much to be unnoticed.

The British Liberals' War Chest.

When the British Liberal Party split into two divisions, the one holding fast to Asquithian methods, the other to the more democratic conception of Liberalism enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George, the question arose as to who was to control the Party Funds. The Liberal Party had at its command a special source of financial assistance called the Million Fund, but Mr. Lloyd George himself solely controlled another valuable source and the fact caused deep heart burning in the Asquith group ranged against him. So, just as in this country where public organisations are concerned, the Funds Question was a bone of contention between the two camps. The matter was, however, settled amicably in mail week by Mr. Lloyd George's agreeing to place the whole of the income from his fund, after meeting the needs of the Land and Nation League and the Industrial Inquiry, at the disposal of the Party. The Funds question having been settled, there was expected to be a considerable advance towards unity in the Liberal Party.

Short-Lived Peace.

But a recent cable announces that this move for peace and unity within the Liberal ranks was short-lived. At the meeting in which the agreement about the utilisation of funds was reached, the Asquithians, headed by the chief Liberal organiser, Mr. Vivian Phillips, walked out. Now Earl Grey declares at a dinner in honour of the latter that mutual trust was impossible between the two sides. It is not only in India that personal pique prevents unity between warring political factions.

On the Wrong Leg.

Not very long ago the Standing Committee reduced by about 20 per cent. the scale of wages to sweepers to be hereafter appointed. This reduction, the Committee said, was but fair; for had not prices gone down and was not retrenchment a virtue? Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proposed, the other day, a reduction of 5 to 10 per cent. in the salaries of Municipal officers getting Rs. 500 and more. For had not prices gone down and was not retrenchment a virtue? Then something happened, things began to assume a different look. Retrenchment was a virtue, admitted one, but only when it was profitable. Cutting down sweepers' wages was profitable; not quite so the reduction of Officers' wages. There was also much talk about rules and regulations against reduction, and the need was also felt of caution and cogitation. Finally, the proposition was successfully shoved on to a sub-committee for consideration. The few will ever have the cake and the many will ever lack for bread.

Cricket Gups.

Ignorant and thoughtless comments have been made in certain quarters regarding Mr. P. Vithal's inability to play in the All-India XI. Was it a mere accident? Was it not to be expected after the "Naidu incident"? Was it not inevitable after his non-election as Captain? These are only a few of the silly questions that have been gravely asked and discussed. A letter by Mr. Vithal himself, which we publish elsewhere, should silence all the wagging tongues. The fact that he was invited to play should rule out the "Naidu incident" canard. And the story of his injured vanity is silly. It shows rank ignorance of the ways of a life-long sportsman that Mr. Vithal has been.

Olympic Games.

The Olympic Association of the Madras Presidency have been holding the Olympic Games in Madras. The athletes who have won the contests held in various parts of the country met at Madras. The chief Madras winners will be sent to the All-India Meet at Calcutta and finally to the Far Eastern Championship Games in China—a competition open to India, China, Japan and the Phillipines. Even before the Greek and Roman professional athletes, India had her sport enthusiasts who excelled in archery and wrestling. Foremost in civilization, India was also foremost in sport. Indian traditions of sport are of the highest and noblest. And those great traditions are not lost even to-day. The Indian has proved his prowess in the Olympian Games, against the finest candidates of the West. Indians have proved formidable rivals to Europeans even at their own games as we know from the achievements of our cricketers. The genius of India is catholic. It covers all fields of human enterprise and achievement. In the coming Olympic contests we are confident that India will vindicate her ancient athletic traditions. The fellowship of the sports' arena is a palpable force for national character and international brotherhood and generally goes a step further towards that goal than Imperial Conferences.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO

INDIAN MILLS BUY AMERICAN COTTON.

40,000 BALES IMPORTED UPTO NOW.

WILL SIR BASIL EXPLAIN?

LONDON, Dec. 15.

New York.—The "New York Times" says that for the first time in several years Indian mills are finding it economical to purchase American cotton and that freight space has been engaged for the export of several thousand bales. Government statistics give, under separate designation, such exports which hitherto amount to 40,000 bales in the present fiscal year.—Reuter.

18D RATIO RUINOUS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' REPLY.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has issued the following statement regarding Sir Basil Blackett's Cawnpore speech:—

The speech of Sir Basil Blackett before the European Association at Cawnpore can hardly be regarded as a compliment from Sir Basil Blackett to the members of the European Association. Sir Basil must have taken it for granted that he was speaking before an audience which was sympathetic to him, and, therefore, would swallow anything from him. The emphasis laid by Sir Basil Blackett on the stability of exchange was hardly necessary. Everybody would like stability of exchange excepting the speculator in exchange, and Sir Basil has still got to prove that his allegation against Bombay in this connection from Rangoon was not an unfair one. The question however, is: Is stability of exchange at the present artificial high limit even desirable at the expense of the largest number in the country, and at the expense of the principle which has been adopted by every other country in the world, viz.: the principle of stabilisation at the pre-war parity? It is clear from the speech that Sir Basil Blackett may not now like to defend his action before 1924 in insisting upon keeping the dead ratio of 2s on the statute despite warnings to the contrary, and thus allowing exchange to go over 1s. 4d. It is futile for those who admire Sir Basil's policy to turn round and point out what a service Sir Basil Blackett has done to India in resisting the advantage over 1s. 6d. The fact of the matter is that Sir Basil Blackett and the India Office made up their minds to procure for some vested interests a permanently higher gold value of the rupee and he now pleads before the country that this achievement of his should be confirmed.

Sir Basil Blackett tries to pat the agriculturists of the Punjab on the back, and speaks of them as men with "sturdy common-sense." Let me give you the opinions of two British agriculturists in India, one hailing from the Punjab and one from another presidency, who both have written to me of their own accord, and have authorised me to publish their letters.

A PLANTER'S OPINION.

"I am a complete stranger to you, but I feel it to be my duty to write and thank you for your splendid services to India and to *all permanent residents in it* who owe you a debt of gratitude for the strenuous fight you are conducting against the efforts of Government to permanently fix the rupee at 18d., to the great detriment of all agriculturists, in fact to all producers in India. I belong to the European community, but am settled in this country, where I expect in due course to end my days, and in this respect I differ from most Europeans, who are out in this country to make money, and take it out of the country with them under these circumstances, I regret that you can receive but little sympathy from Europeans in general, the 18d. ratio being distinctly more favourable for sending money out of the country. A European friend of mine and a permanent resident in this country, who is a Coffee Estate Owner, also sends you his best wishes; his position shows very plainly the great loss that the agriculturist suffers through the 18d. exchange; if he sells £100/- worth of coffee in London, he would get Rs. 15,00/- at the 16d. ratio, and only Rs. 1,337/- at the 18d. ratio; and surely it is more to the advantage of India to encourage money coming into the country, than to give good facilities for it to leave India. I am a retired planter."

A British agriculturist writing from the Punjab says:—

"In regard to the question of the exchange ratio, I have noted in the press the attitude which you have taken up, and I should like to say that I am in entire sympathy with your views which entirely correspond with mine. One of the chief objections which you have made to the higher ratio of 18d. is that this adversely affects the agriculturist. So far I believe no agriculturist has expressed an opinion about this matter, and as one of the leading agriculturists of the Punjab, I have accordingly written the attached letter to the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, "with the object of supporting the views, which you have been pleading. If you would care to make any use of my views expressed in the attached letter, it will please me if you will do so.

"Although I am a European, I may say that my family has served in India from father to son for four generations since the year 1781. I myself was born in India, and I now have an estate of 7,500 acres in the Punjab. So that to all intents and purposes, I am an Indian and have the interests of India at heart, and sympathise with Indian aspirations."

Sir Basil Blackett knows that the agriculturist of India at the moment is difficult to approach and is not able to assert himself. But all credit to the two British agriculturists in India, who have commanded the courage of their convictions and authorised me to print their letters.

AT OUR EXPENSE.

The whole question resolves itself to this Great Britain has rejected the idea of Prof. Keynes, that the currency of a country should be used as a weapon with which to control prices. Sir Basil Blackett persists in using that weapon here, and unfortunately both for himself and for India he overlooks that owing to the fall in the world gold prices during the last three months and the consequent further depreciation of the return in rupees to the Indian cultivator, the very staying power of the Indian cultivator is being undermined. Heaven help India, if we should have a lean year soon, and I repeat my inquiry to Sir Basil Blackett, as to what guarantee he gives to India that in the experiments which he is making at our expense, the risk of a really depreciated Indian currency under the pre-war parity is not being court. I could hardly deal with the other points raised by Sir Basil Blackett as they have been already dealt with by me before now.

ALTERATION OF EXCHANGE RATIO

SIR BASILS "SEVEN QUESTIONS".

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Sir Basil Blackett, replying to the statement submitted by Mr. G. D. Birla, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce said that the general line adopted by the Chamber with regard to currency questions was based on misconceptions. The Government was not raising the rate of exchange, as 1s. 4d. was not in existence since 1907 and the rupee was wandering about at erratic course; but for Government's intervention in recent years, the rate of exchange ruling in the market would have been considerably higher.

Extravagant opinion as regards the lower rate of exchange had been expressed by responsible persons who should have seriously thought before making them. For instance, it had been said that the Government were engaged in an organised looting of the agriculturists and bringing death and disease to the millions of Indian people, and that they had been pursuing the currency policy in the interests of exploitation by British capitalists and thereby enslaving India. He asked whether the four Indian members who sat on the Currency Commission and whether the Indian and British colleagues of his in the Executive Council, were party to this. Was his Excellency the Viceroy a party to this organised looting and bringing death and disease to the millions of Indian people?

A PERSONAL APPEAL.

Proceeding Sir Basil said that 16d. found favour with some people for the reason that the Government wanted 18d. He was not sure whether the Chamber held that view. He again asked was there anything in his record as Finance Member which justified the charge that the policy the Government were pursuing would bring death and disease to millions. On the contrary, the whole policy of the Government was to transfer to India control of India's finances, under the auspices of the Reserved Bank, independent of Government control.

The question of importance was, if prices had stabilised to 18d. ratio, there was no more reason of changing that ratio.

Turning to gold bullion standard, Sir Basil Blackett said that the policy of the Government was substantially identical with gold standard as it existed in England. They must accept the report of the Commission if India were to have gold standard for in their opinion, immediate attainment of gold standard was not possible.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

Referring to the recent contraction of currency, Sir Basil said it was not a breach of contract for it was said before that pending decision, the Government would take all steps necessary in this direction. He assured the Chamber that this question had no bearing on the Government's intention to maintain exchange at 18d. level. In this connection, he uttered a note of warning that the agitation against 18d. had adversely weakened exchange, for both pro-

(Continued on Page 8.)

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION IN REICHSTAG.

SOCIALISTS DISAPPROVE DEFENCE MINISTER'S POLICY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Berlin.—The political crisis which has long been simmering is precipitated by the action of Social Democrats, who are submitting in Reichstag, a motion of non-confidence owing to their dissatisfaction with the policy of Gessler, the Defence Minister, whom they accuse of acting weakly towards supposed reactionary elements in Reichswehr. The Socialists have resolved in favour of entering the big coalition, from which the Cabinet has, been formed, if the Government resign. The latter has decided to accept the challenge and abide by the decision of Reichstag on the motion.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHINA

GENERAL YANGSEN ACTIVE

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

Message from Ichang says that General Yangsen has commandered a number of Japanese steamers at Hupeh, in order to transport troops to Ichang following the transport troops to Ichang following rout rout of his force by Cantonese. The Warship "Cricket" is guarding two British vessels which, it is believed, Yangsen attempted to seize in repetition of his Wanhsien exploit, while the United States Gun Boat "Elcano" has her guns trained. Three American ships which Yang had seized are packed with troops and gun boat threatens to fire, if attempt is made to move the vessels and unless soldiers are disembarked quickly. The strike of Butterfield Swire Company's Chinese cargo workers has terminated, being accelerated by the fact, that wharf coolies resented declaration of strike without their being consulted and after a protest meeting attacked strike pickets.—Reuter.

SIR SAMUEL & LADY HOARE

PROGRAMME OF FLIGHT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The final agreements regarding Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare's flight to India have now been completed. They leave Croydon on the morning of 27th December, arrive at Marseilles in afternoon, then reach Naples on 28th December, Malta on 29th, Aboukir on 31st, Baghdad on 2nd January, Karachi on 6th and Delhi on 8th.

Captain F. L. Barnard will pilot the aeroplane to Egypt and Captain Wooley Dod from Egypt to India. Squadron-leader Johnson, navigator of R33, will navigate throughout.

Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare expect to remain in India three weeks in which they will make flights from Delhi to various cities returning to Cairo by air, about 9th February. It is stated that this is the first long distance flight made by any woman.—Reuter.

BYWATERS CASE ECHO.

PRISON'S EX-GOVERNOR CONVICTED

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The execution of Bywaters and Mrs. Thompson for the murder of the latter's husband at Ilford in 1922 was recalled in the trial at the Old Bailey of Major Blake, ex-Governor of Pentonville Prison, on a charge of contravening the Official Secrets Acts in connection with his reminiscences recently published in an evening newspaper, notably the sensational article describing Bywater's alleged confession before his execution. Major Blake was fined £250 and costs.—Reuter.

ST. AUBAN TRAGEDY.

REMARKABLE HEROISM OF ENGINEER

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Paris.—The St. Auban Chlorine tragedy was illuminated by the heroism of engineer Melina who took charge of rescue and plunged into deadly vapour. He carried out victim after victim and finally reeled, collapsed and died though many of those whom he had helped have recovered.—Reuter.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND SERIOUSLY ILL.

MESSAGE TO THE NATION FROM SICK-BED

DELHI, Dec. 16.

In reply to a letter sent by Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, Swami Shraddhanand who is at present ailing under brocho-pneumonia has sent the following reply:—

"My views on national unity and mutual co-operation between the various parties are well-known to you. I hope that you will be able to unite the two wings of the national army at Gauhati. Without unity our efforts will be of no avail. I am sorry that I will not be there to assist you. Indians Unite! is my message.—A.P.

BENGAL DETENUS

MR. CHAMAN LAL'S ALLEGATION IN "FORWARD"

LORD OLIVIER'S REFUTATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Lord Olivier writes in "Forward."

"I see that it is reported in "Forward" that Mr. Chaman Lal informed a special correspondent of your paper that I had stated, at a Conference which he attended, in speaking of the Bengal detenus that there was no justification for keeping these innocent men in prison any longer. Mr. Lal must have been misreported or he has misreported me, which I can hardly believe for the effect of what I actually said was precisely the reverse, namely, that while the evidence of informers is obviously, "prima facie", tainted, the evidence in these cases had been impartially examined by Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead, both of them men in whose judicial acumen and integrity I have the highest possible confidence. I did not volunteer against their judgments the opinion attributed to me, which I have no reason for entertaining. As to the refusal of co-operation by Swarajist they have of course the right to use their own judgment, but I expressed, as I have repeatedly done my own, that their refusal is ill-advised."

NEW AFGHAN MINISTER IN PARIS

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Paris.—The new Afghan Minister, Mr. Allaghoulam Nabikhan, was officially received at the Elysee, with usual military honours. In his speech the Minister declared that the history of France showed that she was a wise and benevolent protectress of free and independent nations. He assured President Doumergue of his desire to maintain and consolidate the relations of sincere Franco-Afghan friendship.—Reuter.

TRAIN COLLISION AT MALANCHI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Three passengers and two railway employees are reported to have been injured as the result of a collision between a passenger train and goods train at Malanchi station in the early hours of this morning. The passengers were treated by the railway medical staff and proceeded to their destinations. Through communication have been restored.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.

It is now confirmed that Hangchow has been occupied by 15,000 southerners from Kiangsi, and Cantonese troops have cut Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. General Sun-chuan-Fang, Governor of Kiangsu, has established a main line of defence at Kashing, 50 miles south-west of Shanghai and midway between Shanghai and Hangchow.

General Yangsen has withdrawn troops from the three American ships at Ichang in consequence of firm attitude of the American gun boat's commander who trained her guns upon Chinese soldiery.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

"Daily Express" announces engagement of G. Ghaus, first Secretary to Afghan Legation in London and an English woman Violet Parish. This is the first time that an Afghan diplomat, had wed an Englishwoman. The King of Afghanistan has consented to the marriage which will be held in London in spring.

A message from Malta says that fire in steamer "Arracan" is still smouldering but it is kept under control and the steamer is discharging slowly owing to jute being swollen by water.—Reuter.

CAIRO, Dec. 16.

It is understood that Government is contemplating buying cotton if price falls below certain level to be fixed shortly.—Reuter.

RUGBY, Dec. 16.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons upon Government policy regarding withdrawal of allied forces from Rhineland, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that so far as earlier withdrawal than that provided in Article 429 of the Treaty was concerned, Government's policy continued to be governed by conditions laid down in article 431. Apart from this question was one on which Government were acting in consultation with other Governments having forces in Rhineland. He added in reply to supplementary questions: "If troop are to be withdrawn before the time fixed by the Treaty, it can only be as a result of arrangement between the occupying powers and German authorities to which arrangement German Government would be willing to contribute their share. The matter has been discussed between the representatives of the different powers but time will be required for steps of this kind as well as active co-operation of the German Government with the other Governments to find a solution.

RUGBY, Dec. 16.

Payment of ninetytwo million nine hundred fifty thousand dollars, representing half yearly interest on war debt and reduction of principal, was paid yesterday by the British Government to the United States treasury. The total amount now paid under the terms of the Funding Agreement is six hundred fortytwo million eight hundred thirty thousand dollars.—B. O. W.

M. C. C. V. ALL-INDIA INDIANS.

SLOW CAUTIOUS CRICKET.

SMART CATCHES BY INDIANS.

M. C. C. SCORE 280 FOR 6 WICKETS.

The last match in Bombay of the M. C. C. team began yesterday with the All-India Indian team. Gilligan winning the toss elected to bat. At the lunch interval the score stood at 86 for 2 wickets, Sandham contributing 26 (caught by Col. Mistry off Ram ji) and Brown 43 (caught by Deodhar off Nazir Ali). Resuming after lunch the score stood at 112, at 3 p.m., and was raised to 201 for 4 wickets after tea. The final score for the day was 280 for 6 wickets, the highest scorer being Wyatt, who ran 17 short of a century.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

M. C. C.	ALL INDIA.
A. E. R. Gilligan (Capt.).	Col. Mistry (Capt.)
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala.	C. K. Naidu.
R. E. S. Wyatt.	I. G. Navle.
G. Geary.	L. Ramji.
G. S. Boyes.	L. P. Jai.
J. H. Parsons.	Nazir Ali.
W. E. Astill.	Wazir Ali.
P. T. Eckersley.	S. H. Colah.
A. Sandham.	D. B. Deodhar.
G. Brown.	R. J. Jamsedji.
J. Mercer.	S. R. Godambe.

Umpires:—Messrs. Rhodes and Dayar.

Ideal weather conditions heralded the beginning of the match between the M.C.C. and the All-India Team. It was a cool morning and a gentle breeze blowing across the ground boded a pleasant time for fielders. Being the fast match of the M.C.C. visit, and also one in which a really representative side was pitted against the visitors, special interest was attacked to it, and the sporting public turned out in their thousands to fill the arena.

It has been said ere this that Gilligan is an adept at tossing, and true to the saying he did not fail this time. The M.C.C. batted all day, but frankly the crowd did not witness exhilarating cricket. It was quiet, and at times merging on dullness, but it gained its ends and the end of the day found the visitors in a promising position.

SANDHAM'S EASY DISMISSAL.

Sandham and Brown opened the innings and after a shaky start Sandham was dismissed after 41 runs had been scored. This was immediately following upon injuries received at the hands of the demon bowler Ramji. Wyatt joined Brown and settled down in his characteristic patient way to some solid cricket. Playing for four hours he collected 83 runs without giving a chance. His innings was invaluable, in fact his partnership with Parsons who came in after Brown and Astill had been dismissed—which realised 106 runs turned the whole complexion of the game and put the chances of the visitors on a firmer basis. He was well set and on his way to the century when Naidu had him declared l.b.w.

PARSONS' HHAVY DRIVES.

Parsons has always been an attractive player to watch. Yesterday, he was himself, just a batsman who rose to the occasion when the demanded it. True his play was based upon safe methods, but his drives, when they were made, amply compensated for dull moments. Utilising the full weight of the bat and timing his stroke to perfection, he made the ball fly along to the boundary without seeming effort. And as for the bumping ones, he just got "on top of them" and smacked them past cover. Eckersley has made a good impression as a rising batsman but his is a fault common to most amateurs, that is, impetuosity to score. This proved his undoing. He had been playing quietly and well, when a temptor came along from Naidu. Eckersley banged it and Jamshedji caught it—a splendid catch—at mid-off. The Maharaja of Patiala and Gilligan got together at last and brightened up things considerably. The former is a disciple of the long handle and when occasion offered he vented himself indeed.

Gilligan, besides keeping up his wicket, collected a few runs with a style which has helped to make him so popular with cricket crowds here.

IDEAL FIELDING.

The fielding throughout the day was very good and it was not unusual to hear the crowd applauding some fine piece of work. As a worthy Captain Colonel Mistry set the example at the outset by dismissing Sandham with a catch which split his palms. He ad to retire for attention but soon returned to rescue his place in the field. Naidu and Deodhar were a smart pair of slips while the little Navle did yeoman service behind the sticks.

Colah in the outfield was as safe as could be desired. A pleasing feature was the fine form shown by Jamshedji in the field. Early in the day he injured his finger in stopping a hot return from Wyatt, but despite this he fielded splendidly and even brought off a wonderful catch which dismissed Eckersley.

Ramji's fielding was the only "fly in the ointment."

Gilligan won the toss and sent in Sandham and Brown to open the innings. Nazir Ali was entrusted with the attack from the Police Court end, Sandham facing the bowling. The batsman placed the first ball to point for a single and then Brown had a narrow escape when he cut the fast bowler into slips for two, the ball being just out of the reach of Godambe. Godambe began by sending down a no-ball the rest of his over producing one bye. The fast bowler sent down two maidan overs. After a couple of singles, Brown hoisted the first decade by steering Nazir Ali to the boundary through slips, while Sandham put him into the gully for two, followed by a single to leg. Sandham next drove Godambe to the boundary past cover. Each batsman glanced Nazir Ali for a single, causing 20 to appear. Three maiden overs followed this, and then Sandham sent Godambe to mid-on for a brace. In the same over Sandham sneaked a single and Brown obtained two by placing the ball to leg, and then stole the next over with a single. He repeated this by placing the last ball for a single and crossed over to face Godambe who sent down a maidan over. Sandham glanced Nazir Ali to the screen and 30 was hoisted on the board, Brown turned Godambe to leg for a single and Sandham owtained a like numer with a pretty late-cut. Brown sent the same bowler to the boundary with a leg-glide.

A FINE CATCH.

At 37 Ramji replaced Nazir Ali at the north end and his bumpings proved successful. Sandham sent the first ball to the leg boundary. The next two struck the batsman on the leg and hand but in trying to hit Ramji to leg again Sandham was brilliantly held by Col. Mistry who had moved round to the right spot (41-1-26). The skipper had been injured by the catch and had to retire for attention, Doli Kapadia taking his place in the field. Wyatt took his place at the wicket and played out the over. Brown glanced Godambe for a brace and stole the next over with a single to off. Ramji sent down a maiden over to Brown, and Wyatt began his account by driving the other bowler into the country for a couple. Col. Mistry returned to the field amidst applause. Ramji conceded a single to the left-hander in his next over and Jamsedji came on to bowl in place of Godambe. A series of singles caused 50 to appear after a little over an hour's play. Wyatt placed a risky shot into slips, the ball going dangerously near Col. Mistry who dived to catch it. In fielding a hot return from Wyatt Jamsedji injured his finger and play was held up for a time until he could complete his over. Wyatt hoisted 60 by chopping him into the gully for a brace. The batsmen concentrated on safety first measures and consequently the batting was rather slow and dull. Ramji sent down a maiden over to the left-hander and Wyatt played out another of the slow bowler. A neat leg-glide by Brown sent Ramji to the screen for four. With the approach of the lunch interval Wyatt opened out a bit and hit the slow-bowler about. At 76 Nazir came on in place of Ramji and in his first over Brown survived a confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket. It appeared, however, that the ball had struck the batsman on the forearm an the umpire decided rightly in his favour.

BROWN OUT.

Nazir Ali was bowling well and presented many difficulties. Brown touched the ball near Navle and was lucky to get off the ball rolling for four. The fielding was rather lax and some runs were given away. A hard drive by Brown struck the umpire and the batsman ran a single for it. A sensational catch in slips off the fast bowler dismissed Brown. A touch from him bounced out of Naidu's hands but Deodhar smartly held it (86—2—43). The teams adjourned for lunch at this stage.

AFTER LUNCH.

Resuming after lunch Nazir Ali bowled to Astill who had succeeded Brown. The second ball was cut into the gully for a single and at the other end Astill sent Jamsedji to the

(Continued on next page.)

OPPOSITION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SEPARATE EFFORTS.

Twenty-five members, including many Swarajists responded to the invitation of Mr. Lalji Naranji to meet together with a view to form an effective opposition in the Bombay Council. A draft constitution and programme were placed before the meeting which after some discussion decided to circulate them among the members who are to meet again to-day.

Sixteen members, including some who had attended Mr. Lalji Naranji's meeting, attended the China Bagh meeting which adopted the constitution of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party.

The Swarajists also met separately and passed a resolution forming a Bombay Council Congress Swaraj Party and decided to join the Nationalist Party subject to conditions and left the door open for joining Mr. Lalji Naranji's party.

UNITED OPPOSITION IN COUNCIL.

MEETING IN MR. LALJI NARANJI'S OFFICE.

In response to Mr. Lalji Naranji's invitation, twenty-five elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council representing different political groups attended the meeting held at his office on Thursday afternoon. Informal discussion was held and several members made it clear that they were not bound by anything said or done in the meeting. A draft constitution and programme were placed before the meeting and it was arranged that these should be circulated among the members who should meet again at the same place on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS PRESENT

Twenty-five members from all parts of the Presidency attended the meeting and took part in the discussions. Among others the following members were present:

1 Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.
2 Mr. N. R. Gunjal.
3 Mr. L. M. Despande.
4 Mr. H. B. Shivadasani.
5 Mr. Natvarlal Mujumdar.
6 Mr. G. B. Pradhan.
7 Mr. Swami Narayan.
8 Mr. Amritlal Sheth.
9 Shet Rajmal Lakchand.
10 Mr. Hosseinbhoy Rahimtoola.
11 Mr. Pataskar.
12 Mr. Lalji Naranji.
13 Mr. P. J. Murzban.
14 Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.
15 Mr. K. F. Nariman.
16 Mr. S. T. Kambli.
17 Rao Bahadur S. N. Anghadi.
18 Dr. M. Dikshit.
19 Mr. F. J. Ginwalla.
20 Mr. Firodia.
21 Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.
22 Mr. V. N. Jog.
23 Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji.

SWARAJIST MEMBERS.

RESOLVE TO JOIN NATIONALIST PARTY

At a meeting of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party held at the house of Mr. K. F. Nariman on Thursday, when Mr. Nariman occupied the chair, the following members were present: Mr. K F Nariman, Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Amritlal Seth, Mr. Haribhai Amin, Mr. Jiwabhai Patel, Mr. V N Jog, Mr. Rajmul Lakhchand, Mr. Kundanmal Ferodia, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (sympathiser).

It was resolved that the Party be named Bombay Council Congress Swaraj Party and that Mr. K. F. Nariman be appointed provisional leader and Mr. Ginwalla, the Provisional Secretary, pending confirmation by a general meeting of the Party to be hereafter called. It was also resolved that the constitution, rules and regulations of the last Party be circulated amongst the members and their views invited and the constitution discussed hereafter by a subsequent meeting of the party. Then the question of the Swaraj Party joining any other party for the purpose of forming an effective opposition to the Government was discussed. As Mr. Dadubhai Desai had forwarded, along with the letter of invitation, the constitution of the new party called the Bombay Council Nationalist Party and had invited the Swaraj Party to join the same, this meeting took up the consideration of that important subject. In the course of the discussion it was generally agreed that the identity of the Swaraj Party should be separately maintained and its pledges and principles should be strictly adhered to and its obligations to the electorates should not be violated. It was made clear that the party to which the Swaraj Party would join, would be on the distinct understanding that if any member of the Nationalist Party accepted a Ministership that member was instantly to resign from the party and the party as such would remain in opposition to the Government and not in any sense to be evolved into a Ministerial Party. It was on the basis of that understanding that the discussion on the subject proceeded and the various clauses of the constitutin of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party were discussed clause by clause, including clause 6, which runs as follows. "That every member of the Party shall be free to vote as he pleases on any question on which he has received a mandate from the party on whose ticket he has received his election" and it was proposed that the following words should also be added to that clause, "or to which he belongs," thus absolutely securing the position of the members of the Swaraj Party. Ultimately, after considerable discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"While the Bombay Council Congress Swaraj Party maintains its independent organisation and adheres to its pledges and principles, it hereby resolves to join the Bombay Council Nationalist Party to form and give an effective opposition to the Government in Council."

As the draft constitution from the other party proposed to be formed by Mr. Lalji Naranji was not formally sent to the Swaraj Party it was not possible to consider that subject in this meeting but it was agreed in case any such formal consitution was hereafter sent the same should be circulated amongst the members and their views invited and consideration given to the same at a subsequent meeting of the party. Other important questions relating to the party such as the admissibility of associate members, appointing other office-bearers, etc., was postponed to the next meeting.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NATIONALIST PARTY.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

The members of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party met at China Baug on Thursday afternoon, to consider the draft constitution and to appoint office-bearers. The meeting was convened by Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, the Provisional Secretary of the Party and the following sixteen members were present:

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai; Divan Bahadur Harilal Desai; Mr. J. R. Patel; Mr. J. B. Desai; Mr. Haribhai J. Amin; Mr. H. B. Shivdasani; Mr. Amritlal B. Shet; Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam; Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji; Mr. Ginwalla; Prof. Swami Narayan; Rao Bahadur B. R. Desai; Dr. M. K. Dikshit; Mr. Firodia of Ahmedabad; Mr. Rajmal and Mr. Jog.

Proceedings commenced at 4 o'clock when Divan Bahadur Harilal Desai was voted to the chair. The chairman in the course of his speech said:

HOW THE PARTY WAS FORMED.

The idea to organise a party of opposition in the Bombay Legislative Council was mooted aabout the 25th of November last. I came down here from Ahmedabad and the constitution was drafted in consultation with Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai. The party was announced on 30th November in the newspapers. On 30th November, I met Seth Laljibhai Naranji. He was keen about opposing any proposals for fresh taxation. Consequently his suggestion was inserted in the covering letter.

In framing the draft constitution, partilar care has been taken to leave room for all to join it and to avoid what might deter anyone, communal questions have been kept out; and it allows freedom to individual members to obey the mandates of their own party, when the decision of the Council party conflicts with whose mandates. Again, the decision of the Council party on any question is to be governed by the rule, that in order to make any question a party question, the backing of two-thirds of the members present will be required.

In order to be able to organise an efficient opposition party, its constitution should be such that the various groups inside the Council could co-operate in matters wherever contact is possible. For that purpose, the constitution has been kept as wide and broad based as possible.

MR. PRADHAN'S VISIT TO GUJARAT.

On 4th December last, Mr. G. B. Pradhan of Thana came to Ahmedabad and met me with a letter from a friend in Bombay. When I found that there was a move to organise a new party, I wondered why, any such was needed in the face of the one started by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and myself. I told him that the formula of their pledge would exclude the Swarajists and that it would not, therefore, do. I asked him to join our party. He then left me to meet Mr. G. I. Patel, Mr. Shivdasani and Prof. Swaminarayan. Thereafter Dr. Paranjpye came up with the same proposal and I found from him that their idea was not to take up Swarajists as members just then. I explained to him that the pledge would exclude the Swarajists and sow seeds of disunion. We again met in the evening with Messrs. Goverdhanbhai Patel, Shivdasani and Swaminarayan, when the serious flaw in their proposed constitution was pointed out by all of us. Dr. Paranjpye urged tat general opposition to fresh taxation would not be possible. I told him that it was no part of our constitution but a suggestion of Seth Laljibhai, which was put up for consideration in the covering letter. Lastly, I appealed to him to join this party.

What has happened thereafter has been before you through the daily papers. I fail to understand the object of Seth Laljibhai in having a new party. Rao Saheb Dadubhai has appealed to all to join us and I again appeal to all the Council members to co-operate with us in forming an united Council party for opposition in the Council, in matters where union, contact and co-operation is possible.

None of us would have got ourselves elected to the Council unless we wanted to work in the best interestss of the country; but what is the use of defining objects or treading upon the questionable ground of what is just and what is unjust taxation or what is best and what is not best in the interests of the country? In the present condition of the country and in the absence of full Provincial Autonomy, every proposal for fresh taxation would be a matter of serious concern and unless preceded by drastic retrenchments and other safeguards, would require a strong case to be made out for acceptance.

You will, please, particularly note that we do not attempt to keep out any one. We have room for all who can possibly co-operate with us without disloyalty to their parent body.

Lastly, when I found that after the public announcement of this party on 30th November, Mr. G. B. Pradhan instead of joining us, toured in Gujarat on 4th December to canvas support for his party. I thought it necessary to maintain the solidarity of members from Gujarat so that they may not be exploited, and yet they may be able to join hands with members of all other groups in order to form a united opposition party in the Council."

SWARAJISTS POSTPONE DECISION.

Messrs. Rajmal, Firodia, Jog and Ginwalla stated that they wanted to postpone the decision about their inclusion into the new Party until the members elected on Congress ticket met and decided the matter. Then a letter was read from Mr. K. F. Nariman, stating that he and the members of the Swaraj Party were willing unhesitatingly to join the Bombay Council Nationalist Party on all questions of opposition to Government.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

The constitution was then considered clause by clause and articles 1 to 6 were finally adopted. It was resolved that a party be formed, the first six clauses of the constitution be adopted and a circular be sent to all the members of the Council. Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai was appointed the Provisional Secretary and he was authorised to call a meeting of the Party before the next budget meeting.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, Messrs. Ginwalla, Jog, Firodia and Rajmal abstaining from voting.

A vote of thanks to Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

M. C. C. V. ALL-INDIA INDIANS.

(Continued from previous page).

boundary with a similar stroke. But in trying to cut the fast bowler he was held in slips by Naidu (92-3-6). Parsons opened his account with a fine drive to mid-off for a single and Wyatt glanced Jamsedji for a trio. Nazir Ali was coming off the pitch at a great pace and was a constant danger to the batsman. Parsons hoisted the first century with a well-timed drive to the long off boundary, and followed this with another drive to the same place for a brace. Ramji conceded five runs as the result of bad fielding. Parsons placed Jamsedji to off for a single and Wyatt obtained a brace and a single in the same over. Wyatt was well applauded for a pretty leg-glide which sent Nazir Ali to the pavilion, and Parsons at the other end glanced Jamsedji for a trio. Ramji came on at the Bori Bunder end in place of Nazir Ali, and Wyatt hoisted 120 by steering him through slips for four. Parsons pulled the left-hander to the leg boundary and crossed over with a single to face Ramji who sent down a maiden over. Godambe relieved Jamsedji at the pavilion end, one leg bye being scored in his first over. Parsons opened his shoulders and lifted the fast bowler to the long boundary.

After a few more runs had been scored Ramji gave place to Nazir Ali who came on again. Parsons obtained a single with a pretty late cut and each man took a single off Godambe's bowling. Nazir Ali bowled a maiden over to Wyatt. Parsons drove the other bowler for a single and Wyatt cut him for a trio, Wazir Ali stopping the boundary. 150 was hoisted on the board after a little more than three hours' play. Nazir Ali sent down another maiden. Parsons drove Godambe for a single and Wyatt obtained a brace with a lucky snick. At 157 Naidu replaced Godambe, three runs being scored in his first over. Parsons obtained a single off the fast bowler and Wyatt obtained with a mis-timed hit to leg. At the other end Wyatt glanced Naidu for a couple and two more singles made up the move.

A FINE PARTNERSHIP.

Parsons lifted Nazir Ali to mid on for a couple, which caused 170 to appear, and followed this with a hit to the leg-bounary. He lifted the next ball again to leg where he was dropped by Jal, his score being then 47. Naidu conceded a number of singles in his next over. Wyatt allowed a bumping one from Nazir Ali to pass untouched to the boundary, and then brought his own score to 50 by playing him to leg for a couple. This had taken him two hours and forty minutes.

Parsons drove Naidu for a single and crossed over to face Wazir Ali who came on in place of his brother. A straight drive to the screens carried his score fast the half-century after 90 minutes of play. Naidu sent up three full tosses to Parsons which the latter smacked to cover, Nazir Ali fielding well in each case. A fast one which followed was nicely glanced to the leg boundary. Wyatt hooked Wazir Ali to the pavilion but in the next over Parsons fell a victim to the same bowler, Navle holding him behind the wicket (198-4-58). It had been a fine partnership which had added 106 runs, at a most critical stage. Parsons had played a fine innings which included six fours. Eckersley joined Wyatt and the latter hoisted the second century with a glance to leg for three. The tea interval arrived with the score standard at 201 for 4 wickets.

JAMSEDJI'S FINE CATCH.

Carring on with the game after tea Nazir Ali took on from the Police court end and Eckersley played out a maiden over. Wazir Ali bowled a maiden over from the other end. Wyatt obtained a single off Nazir Ali and Eckersley turned the same bowler to leg for four. After being struck on the thigh by Wazir Ali, Wyatt pulled him to the leg boundary, a couple of runs off a leg bye making up the over. Following a maiden over by Wazir Ali, Eckersley turned Nazir Ali to leg for a single. Eckersley also put Wazir Ali away for a couple and then sneaked a single. Wyatt hoisted 220 by hitting the same bowler to square leg. Eckersley obtained a single by glancing Nazir Ali and Wyatt got the latter away to the fine leg boundary for four. Naidu replaced Wazir Ali at the Gymkhana end and four singles were scored off his first over. Wyatt sneaked a single from Nazir Ali and Eckersley sent a risky shot over slips' heads. He did not survive this long, however, for a jumping out to Naidu he was well held by Jamsedji at mid-off. (232-5-11) The Maharaja of Patiala succeeded him and played out the over. A rising ball from Nazir Ali got Wyatt a severe blow below the heart, but the batsman continued to play. A stiff late cut was well fielded by Wazir Ali.

WYATT OUT.

A bye resulted in four runs and then the Maharaja opened his account by cutting Naidu for a single. Wyatt put Nazir Ali into the gully for a single and his colleague square out him for the same. Wyatt then smacked the fast bowler to the off-boundary and allowed the Maharaja to take the last ball by scoring a single to leg. At the other end he obtained four with a fine off-drive but in the same over put his leg in front of a straight one (249-6-83) Wyatt's runs had been scored as the result of four hours of patient and faultless cricket in which he had hit seven fours.

Gilligan played out the remaining ball of the over.

BRIGHTER CRICKET.

At the other end the Maharaja aroused enthusiasm by hitting three successive fours past cover followed by a brace. Gilligan glanced Naidu for one run and then the Maharaja lifted one hard over the bowler's head Naidu just managing to touch the ball. Navle dropped His Highness behind the wicket, this being his only mistake during the day. A series of singles caused 270 to appear and then Gilligan drove Nazir Ali straight for three. Jamsedji relieved Naidu at the pavilion end but the Maharaja refused to be drawn, and smothered out the over with his pads.

Gilligan drove a fine four off the fast bowler and then each took a single. Jamsedji's last over to the Maharaja proved to be a maiden, the final score being 280.

M. C. C.

A. Sandham, c. Col-Mistry, b. Ramji	26
G. Brown, c. Deodhar, b. Nazir Ali	43
R. E. S. Wyatt, l. b. w. Naidu	83
W. E. Astill, c. Naidu, b. Nazir Ali	6
J. H. Parsons, c. Navle, b. Wazir Ali	58
P. T. Eckersley, c. Jamsedji, b. Naidu	11
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala, not out	20
A. E. R. Gilligan, not out	13
Extras	20
Total (for 6 wkts)	280

HINDUS "AT HOME" TO M. C. C.

The Hindu Representative Matches Committee will be "At Home" to the members of the M. C. C. Team on Saturday 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana grounds. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala will preside.

A "TRIUMPH" CYCLE FOR NAIDU

Friends and admirers of Hindu cricketers will be presenting to Mr. Naidu, one Triumph Motor Cycle with side car and a silver bat and Mr. Godambe and Mr. Jay suitable presents on Saturday 18th instant after an evening entertainment to be held at the Gymkhana ground.

DISASTROUS EFFETC OF 18D. RATIO.

(Continued from Page 7.)

ducers and those who wanted to remit had held back, and if this continued, the market would be lost to Indians.

SEVEN QUESTIONS.

Summing up he enumerated seven questions which would follow if an attempt was made to alter the exchange of 18d. which he claimed as "de facto" exchange, and to which things had considerably adjusted.

The seven questions are:

I. Does India propose to start on a further era of fluctuating exchange?

II. Does India embark on rising prices?

III. Does India want to reduce the real wages of industrial labourer, railway offices' and Post offices' peons and others drawing fixed wages, by 12-1|2 per cent?

IV. Does India want to upset the budgets of central and all provincial Governments and compel them to impose extra taxation on the people?

V. Does India want the Railways to enhance their rates and fares?

VI. Does India want that remission of provincial contribution should be delayed?

VII. Should the reforming of Indian currency standard system be jeopardised by another attempt to stabilise exchange at new level?

SILVER.

Dealing with the question of silver, the Finance Member said that the Government had not sold silver and in view of the present state of the market, no immediate sale of silver was likely. Beyond this, he was afraid, he could not speak.

On questions of reduction of stamps duty and bill of exchange and cheques, he said that the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Commission to abolish stamp duty; but the thing being a provincial subject, he could not say how long it would take to give effect to it, because the Meston Award stood in the way.

In conclusion, the Hon. Member thanked the Chamber and expressed hope that before parting from India, he might have at least one more opportunity of meeting the Chamber.—Free Press.

COINAGE OF GOLD

THE SYSTEM IN ENGLAND

In view of the remarks made by the "Times of India" in its leader of the 8th instant drawing attention to the "ignorance" of Indian Currency League regarding the coinage of gold brought by private parties, we reproduce below extracts from the Encyclopaedia Britannica on this important subject:—

BRITISH MINT.

Gold bullion for coinage is supplied to the mint almost entirely by the Bank of England, the Bank being bound by law to purchase at the rate of £3-17-9 an ounce any gold bullion of the legal standard which the public may bring for sale. Private individuals are permitted to bring bullion to the mint, and to receive back the full amount (at £3-17-10½ an ounce) converted into coin, free of any charge for loss or manufacture; but, as they are subject to considerable delay, all "importations" of bullion being converted into coin in the order in which they are brought to the mint, the public practically prefer to sell their bullion to the bank, and receive its value without delay.

EXPENSES OF COINAGE.

In close connection with the right of coining comes the consideration as to the proper persons to bear the expense of the process. At first sight the answer seems plain enough. Coins are a manufactured article quite as much as plate, and are rendered more valuable by being assayed, weighed, and certified. It appears, therefore, quite proper that those who bring metal to be coined should bear the expense of the coinage, or, in other words, should give up a part of the metal to the mint, thus paying for the service rendered to them in the same manner as those sending letters pay the postal department for their transmission. This course has been usually adopted. England, however, has taken a different line. In order to encourage the coining of the precious metals, no charge was made at the mint beyond that involved in the necessary delay in the operation; and this is at present the case with gold. Though this arrangement was originally introduced in obedience to the prejudices of the mercantile system which regarded gold and silver as being peculiarly wealth, it may be defended on responsible grounds: for (1) the expense of the mint is very small compared with the amount of coin turned out, and (2) the coins produced are used by the nation, and, therefore, their expense may quite fairly be defrayed from the national revenue. Again, as the profit on the silver coinage (owing to circumstances to be subsequently discussed) is large, that may be set off against the free coinage of gold. ....."

WEAKENED EXCHANGE

RESULT OF RECENT OPPOSITION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Speaking at the National Chamber of Commerce where Mr. G. D. Birla presented a statement of the Chamber's views of currency and exchange, Sir Basil Blackett warned that the recent agitation against 1s. 6d. ratio had tended to weaken exchange. On the one hand those who foresaw the necessity of making remittance in the near future or even for one year ahead were tempted to make their remittances at the earliest possible opportunity under the unfounded fear that exchange might prove against them. On the other hand producers were tempted to hold up their produce under the fear that the rupee might be altered in exchange value and on the ground that the rupee price which they would get under a lower rate would be more than the price they would get at the present ruling rate of exchange.

But for the present agitation against 1s. 6d., exchange would have ruled considerably higher than it was to-day. If producers were holding back their produce, their market might be lost involving a permanent loss to India. If prices had stabilised to 1/6 rate there was no more reason of changing that ratio now than there would have been for changing to 1/4d. in 1906. He maintained that the methods by which contractions were effected were the only methods which were open to Government under the present arrangement. Replying to Mr. Khaitan the Finance Member said that the immediate introduction of gold coin was not possible at the present moment.—A.P.

INIMICAL TO INDIA'S INTERESTS

BEHAR CHAMBER'S PROTEST TO 18 D. RATIO.

At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce held recently, it was unanimously agreed that one shilling six pence ratio of exchange was inimical to the best interests of the country. The Chamber demands that it should be fixed at one shilling four pence.—F.P.

The members of the Taluka Court, Jetpur, have issued a circular to hold a public meeting of the citizens on the 19th instant under the presidentship of the judicial officer, to consider the rules and regulations to hand over the Municipality to the public.—F. P.

GAUHATI CONGRESS

BENGAL RECOMMENDS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

FAITH IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

GAUHATI, Dec. 16.

A stupendous work has been raised in a week. This is how the erection of the huge pavilion and delegates' camp for the Congress can be described. Surrounded on all sides by lovely hillocks and the unfolding distant view of the gorgeous Himalayas on the North and resplendent Khasi and Jaintia hills on the South and the mighty Brahmaputra with her crystal water and deep current flowing by the Congress site has offered a panorama of indescribable beauty and grandeur creating a deamland for poets and the artistic magnificence of the site has been enhanced by crowded temples on the hillocks far and near, the Kamakhya and Bhubaneswar, the Umanada (the hillock island) and Asvaclanta. The whole place is full of traditions from the time of Ramanaya and Mahabharata. Kahakhya is a chief Hindu place of pilgrimage.

PANDU.

Pandu, where the Congress will be held, is a suburb of Gauhati, at a distance of five miles connected by Eastern Bengal Railway. According to tradition old Pandavas halted at this place which is styled after them. At Asvaclanta Sri Krishna's Horse was supposed to have been tired and he rested there a few miles away from Pandu. There lies the Vasishtasram, the supposed favourite haunt of Vasishta, for meditation and contemplation. The whole part is thus picturesque to the Hindu mind both from the spiritual and artistic point of view. There is, therefore, no doubt that the Hindu visitors this time will be extraordinarily greater in proportion than of the previous years.

Inhabitants of East Bengal and Assamese so long had not the privilege of attending the Congress near their homes and the Gauhati Congress appeals to them of availing a unique opportunity of witnessing the huge national gathering. Until the end of November which absorbed much of the activities of the Congress leaders in a vigorous electioneering campaign, construction of cottage pavilion, stalls and delegates' camp could not make any appreciable advance. Visitors who passed Pandu on the 1st of December might have only noticed bamboos pitched and the pavilion area encircled, but now the whole place has been filled with life and activities. Where only a dozen workers could hardly be seen working a few days ago, there now could be found hundreds of workers determined to finish with superhuman efforts all arrangements mefore 20th and laying out a temporary town for the visitors and delegates to the Congress.

This session is considered to be momentous, as its decision will enable the Swaraj Party to emerge triumphant, or the whole executive will go into the hands of Responsivists. It is stated that the Swaraj Party may modify its policy according to circumstances. That Mahatma Gandhiji will remain a silent spectator in Congress has been received with disappointment. Attempts will be made, it is believed, to approach him for giving a definite lead to the Congress and restoring unity between the Swarajists and Responsivists.

IF EFFORTS AT UNITY FAILS.

If the efforts for unity proved futile, the fight in Congress will be between Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is felt that the Swaraj Party's difficulty is not only in defending itself against the Responsivists but in reassuring the Mahomedans who have come to believe even the Catholic Swaraj Party organisation as nothing but a Hindu organisation headed by a Hindu leader. This sentiment is responsible for the defeat in the recent provincial election of Mr. Faizbur Ali, leader of the Swaraj Party in the last Assam Council.

It transpires that the Hindu Mahasabha and Hindu Mahasammelan will bring utmost pressure to the Congress for the protection of Hindus. The question of acceptance of office will prove in the Congress a most heated debate. It is to the advantage of the Responsivists that Hindu feeling has considerably been roused against being ruled by Mahomedans. It is openly declared if Hindus do not accept offices, they will inevitably go to Mahomedans, thus helping in thorough Mahomedanisation of services.—A.P. Special.

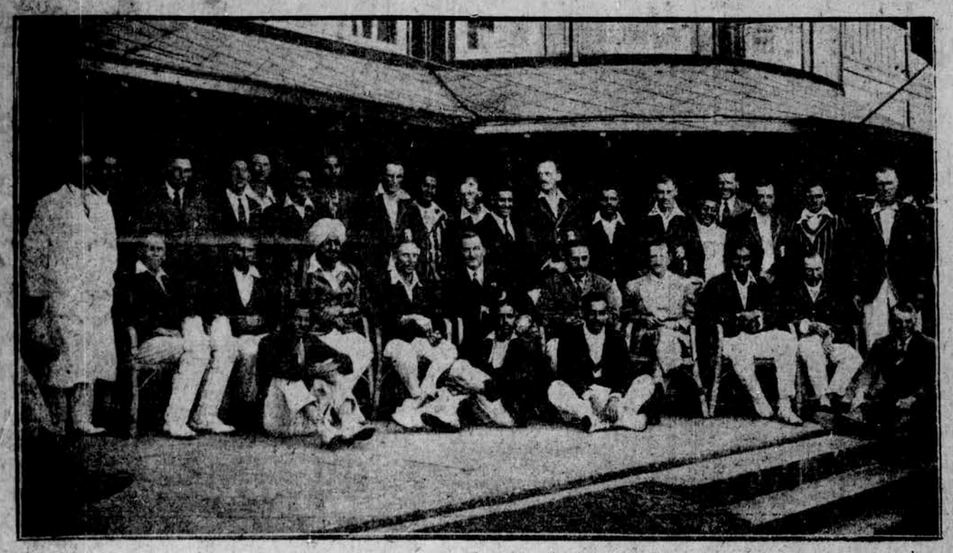
LALAJI'S STATEMENT REFUTED

CONGRESS HOLD ON MASSES

PATNA, Dec. 16.

Interviewed by a representative of the Press Press of India as to what he thought regarding any change to be introduced in Congress programme, Babu Rajendra Prasad said: I am still a No-changer. I believe the programme of 1921 to be correct programme. It is not for me, therefore, to suggest any change in the programme of work in the Councils. His attention was next drawn to the statement of Lala Lajpat Rai that the latter did not attach importance to the Congress successes in Behar because the Congress members, though elected on the Congress ticket, were frankly Responvisists and asked if that was a correct statement of the position, Babu Rajendra Prasad strongly contradicted that statement of Lalaji and said that it was not at all right to say that the Congressmen returned on Congress ticket were Responsivists. As a body, they had frankly accepted the Congress programme and it was no use discrediting them, by labelling them as Responsivists. The splendid success of Congressmen in Behar was due to the fact that the Congress had hold over the masses in the province and, although not only Hindu communalism but Muslim communalism and caste prejudices had been appealed to for election purposes, it must be said to the credit of the electors that in spite of all misrepresentations and distortion of facts, they rose to the occasion and listened to the appeal of the Congress.—Free Press.

M. C. C.'S FINAL MATCH IN BOMBAY.

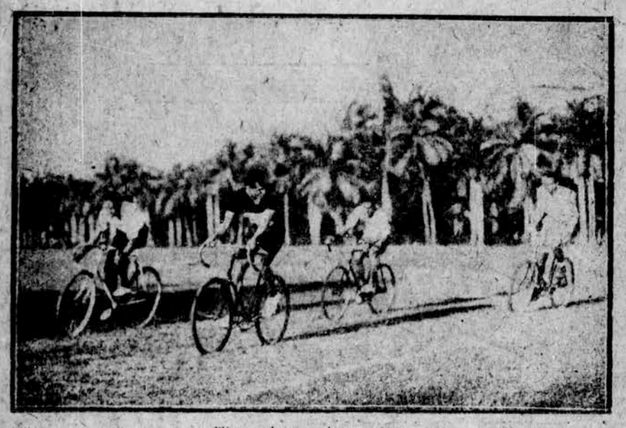


"Chronicle" Photo.
A group photograph of the combined teams (M.C.C. and All-India) which started play on Thursday. The Governor of Bombay is sitting in the middle with Captain Calligan on the left and Captain Mistry on the right in the photo.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Col. Mistry, who captains the All-India team against the M.C.C.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The All India Team going to field.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE SPORTS.



The cycle race in progress.

The finish of the 220 yards flat race.

Start of ladies in the Arithmetic race.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S CHANGING TACTICS

A SHEAF OF COMMENTS

(BY A. CANDID CRITIC.)

Pundit Motilal's ways are verily inscrutable. But a few days have elapsed since the Pundit told the U. P. Provincial Conference that "he was determined to make the formation of Ministries and the working of the Reforms impossible". But on a further scrutiny of the results of the elections which the Pundit had first described as "hopeful", he perceived the necessity of being more cautious in defining the future policy of his Party. Hence he stated in the course of a long interview that "it is for the Gauhati Congress to lay down the programme"; and when reminded about the narrow election pledges given, on the basis of the Cawnpur resolution, he somewhat petulantly stated that it is trash to say that (Gauhati) Congress has no right to frame (or shall I say—change) a programme."

THE PANDIT'S LATEST.

Still one remained under the impression that the Pundit would not budge an inch from his pet policy of obstruction and destruction till our political constitution was not reformed on the lines of the National Demand presented in the Legislative Assembly. But evidently the atmosphere of Calcutta had a strangely cooling effect on the Pundit. Or perhaps it was a better knowledge of the efforts of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the out-going President, and Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, the President-elect of the Congress, at promoting unity between all parties that has now sobered down the Pundit. For he stated in the course of a Press interview that "if this condition precedent (meaning release of political prisoners) is satisfied, then a proper atmosphere to reconsider the position will be created and it will then be time to see how far those of my way of thinking will be prepared to meet other parties in the country on the question of working Reforms in the Councils." So evidently now Reforms can be worked even though the National Demand were not fulfilled—and it is unthinkable that it can be satisfied immediately—if only the Bengal detenues were released. This clearly means that the Swarajist leader has relaxed the conditions of his co-operation and would for the present be satisfied with an administrative action instead of a distinct political advance. While the whole country is determined to give a battle royal to Government on this question it passes one's comprehension how the Pundit can call his demand for a release of detenues as "a change in the present system" as he apparently did in the interview. And if he has changed his ground so far in travelling from Allahabad to Calcutta, one would not be surprised if he went still further at Gauhati and lent a willing ear to the Madras Swarajists' proposals for acquiescing in the continuance of Independent Ministers.

A GIFT TO JO-HUKUMS.

This shifting propaganda of the Pundit has naturally evoked criticism from all sides. Take his threat to destroy Ministries and obstruct the working of Reforms at one stroke: The "Sind Observer" roundly calls it "A Futile Threat." And hence the practical effect of giving effect to this threat has been admirably summarised by the "New Times" as follows:—

"That the Swarajists have failed in blocking the working of reforms is a fact clear to the Swarajists themselves because they are still talking of achieving something in the future. So far as the formation of ministries is concerned, Pundit Motilal knows the ministers will be appointed. All he can prevent is the appointment of nationalists as Ministers which is so much the worse. A nationalist Minister cannot be called to office or maintain himself in office unless he has the backing of the Swarajist and the Responsivist vote. If Pundit Motilal uses the Swarajist vote against a nationalist holding office, the ministerial posts will only go to Liberals and Jo-hukums. And the Minister propped up by the official and conservative votes would again have a lease of life."

"DO AWAY WITH THEM."

To pass for a moment from the Pundit's threatening message to the work of the U. P. Conference itself to which that message was delivered—all well-balanced persons must have been struck by its fanatical resolution "to do away with them" (Responsivists). The "Sind Observer's" trenchant observations on the resolution are worth quoting:—

"The U. P. Provincial Conference has gone one better. It has resolved to recommend to the Gauhati Congress to pass a resolution debarring a person from holding an executive office in any Congress organisation who works against the mandate of the Congress. This recommendation is aimed at driving away the Responsivists and "Independent Congressmen" (Malaviyaites) from the Congress. Many eminent men and parties have left the Congress after its adoption of non-co-operation; and the U. P. recommendation, if accepted, which we doubt, will further reduce the membership and prestige of the Congress."

One is curious to know if the valiant Pundit is prepared to have a second edition of "Pride's Purge" and to make a clean sweep of all competing parties at the Gauhati Congress.

WALK-OUT AGAIN.

But while the extreme Swarajist view was voiced in this resolution, perhaps the extreme No-changers' view was expressed by the President Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, and whatever its defect, it must be admitted to be a thoroughly logical view of Council work. His advice has been summed up thus:—

"If as a result of the elections there was not a majority of the supporters of the Congress in more than half the provincial legislatures and in the Assembly the representatives of the Congress should immediately walk out and devote their time to the work of national reconstruction, and if in half the provincial legislatures and in the Assembly they were in a majority they should be allowed to test their policy up to March and April next and if they were unable to achieve in this period anything they should be ordered to leave them. If the Congress agrees, the country will be treated to another grand Swarajist exodus sooner or later. If it does not, the Swarajists will still have to go, conditions or no conditions. Left to themselves, they will not be in a majority in the Assembly or in any Council, nor even in Madras when it comes to grips. To-day they are far less effectively equipped for testing their policy. If they cannot do what they ought to, how can they remain in the Assembly or in the Councils consistently with their creed?"

There is no getting out of the grim alternatives shown by the learned Babu. But do any of the most fiery Swarajists who left the Councils during last winter entertain the remotest idea of leaving the Councils in spite of their poorer members and the want of any constitutional advance?

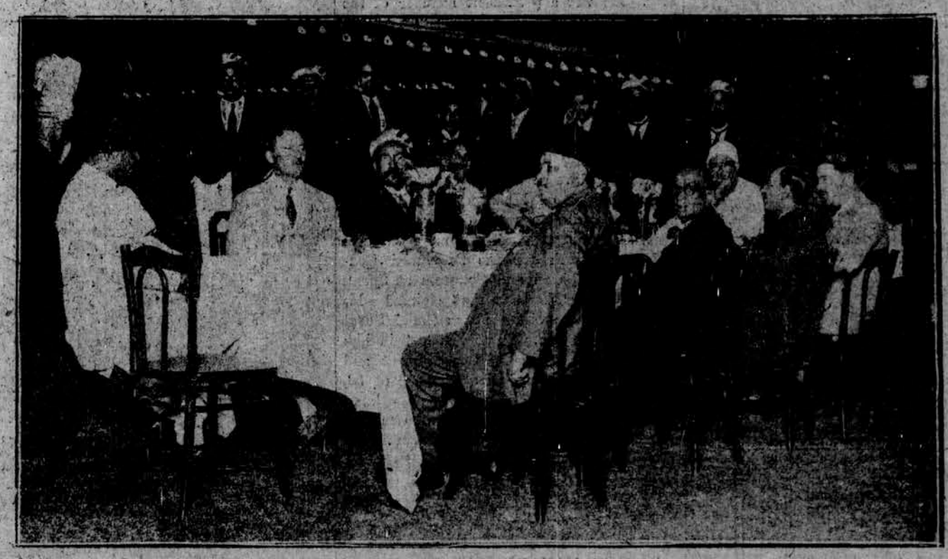
SAVING THE FACE.

Coming to the Pundit's interview, the "Leader" thus analyses his claim to greater strength:—

"The statement of Mr. Nehru that in the country as a whole the Swarajists were 'much stronger' than they were after the elections of 1923 and could offer battle to the bureaucracy more effectively in the Assembly and 'at least' three or four provincial councils, is a piece of exaggeration which is necessary to enable the Swarajists to walk into the legislatures from which they had walked out with the threat and the challenge that they would go out, stir up the country and come back in stronger numbers. With what face can they go back unless they claim that they have come back in much stronger numbers? If the Swarajists had won in large numbers then Mr. Nehru would have hailed their success as the triumph of the Congress or Swarajist policy. But they have been routed and so it is declared that 'the political programmes of the various parties had nothing to do with the elections'."

The clever Pundit has unwittingly given up his whole case in the last sentence. For it simply means that even the Swarajists were elected not out of special deference for their programme but on account of their exploitation of the prestige of the Congress or as the "New Servant" asserts—of Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Pundit Motilal's last incarnation is too recent to have yet been noticed by the Press. What one awaits still more breathlessly is the result of his negotiations with leaders of other parties at Calcutta and his final 'debut' at Gauhati. Perhaps it will be in a sense "final" as it rumour is true, on Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar the President-elect of the Congress will follow the Pundit's mantle as the leader of the Swaraj Party in and outside the Legislative Assembly.



"Chronicle" Photo.
A flash-light photograph of the distinguished guests at a party given in honour of the M.C.C. at the Islam Gymkhana when Sir L. Wilson presided.

PLEA FOR ORGANISED LABOUR

MR. SHAW'S ADVICE TO MADRAS WORKERS

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

The members of the International Textile Delegation addressed a huge labour meeting at Perambur Barracks. Mr. Thomas Shaw M.P. leader of the Delegation said that he brought with him the greetings of world's organised labour. The only hope for workers lay in their organizing administering and upholding unions entirely their own.

Referring to the split in Madras labour, he hoped that by the exercise of brotherliness, commonsense and good-will, both the unions would unite. He deplored the appalling illiteracy in India and said that no government was worth its name if it did not educate all children.

Mr. Thomas Shaw added: We believe that the working man is the finest being in creation. We ask working men and women to be proud of labour because the world cannot live but for the producers. I appeal to Indian workers to join the great profession of organised labour and make India a country marching forward to progress.

Mr. Hindle speaking next, remarked that 25 years ago, nobody thought that labour would one day hold the reins of Government. When it was possible for English working men in such short time to rise to power, it was possible for Indian workers as well. He appealed to every labourer to stand by his Trade Union firmly.

Herr Freud Wengler speaking next, said that the visit of the Delegation to India would help Europe and also India. He hoped that leaders would rise in India from among labourers.

Fight for better working conditions.

Mr. B. Shiva Rau, the President of the Union, thanked the Delegation. He said that Madras Labour Union was anxious and willing to amalgamate with other unions. He traced the present labour conditions to the fact of foreign rule. He regretted the attitude of the Government towards labour and cited, as an instance, that among the members nominated to the Madras Council there was not a single member to represent labour. The surest way to victory, he said, was by self-reliance and organisation. He also narrated the methods of the rival Labour Union in getting up the mill-gates locked and thereby forcing the workers to remain in the compound without attending the meeting.—Free Press.

A SIKH ENCYCLOPAEDIA

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

A highly interesting encyclopaedia of the Sikh literature in fourteen volumes has been recently completed after fourteen years' labour by the Sikh scholar, Sardar Khan Singh of Nabha, who had previously published various other books and was one of the late Mr. Macauliff's assistant in the compilation of his work on the Sikh Religion.—A. P.

The next International Psychic Conference will be held at Paris in May 1927.—F. P.

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SHOLAPUR NEWS.

DALAL SHIELD CRICKET MATCH.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 13.

Mrs. Dalal, the wife of the late Khan Bahadur A. F. Dalal, the late Administrator, Akalkot, has presented a silver shield to the Sholapur District Gymkhana in the name of her late husband for competition amongst recognised schools of Sholapur District. The late Khan Bahadur after a bright career at the Gujarat and Bavanagar Colleges both as a student and sportsman entered Government service. He distinguished himself in the Revenue Department as an efficient officer. He rose from the lowest rank to highest in the Provincial Service. After retirement he was elected for the post of the Administrator for Akalkot State, which post he held till his death in December 1925.

The shield is a fitting memorial to the Khan Bahadur who wa sa true sportsman and as such his name is bound to be inspiring to the youth of this District in emulating the achievements of the donor.

The first match in the above Shield Competition was played between the Haribhai Devkaran High School and the Northcote High School, to-day (Monday). The Northcote High School won the toss and elected to field. The Haribhai Devkaran High School team was out for 74, Nanal having conributed 32. The Northcote High School replied with 204, Swami's score being 71. The second innings will commence to-morrow.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SURAT CITIZEN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 14.

Mr. Nandvadan Karpurram Mehta, High Court Pleader, died on the 11th at Surat. His loss is mourned by a wide circle of friends whose affection and esteem he had won by his genial character. He won distinction during his college career and followed it up with an equally successful legal practice and distinction. He was not less keen about public work which fell within his reach. He was a Dakshina Fellow of the Elphinstone College, a keen student of Indian history and philosophy and was known for his desire to adjust social customs to the needs of an awakening nation. A staunch Hindu, but not exactly conservative type he was accustomed to associate with the Nagar Brahmin community. He was a prominent member of the community in Surat. He was often appointed for the various University Examinations. A staunch Congressman, he was an admirer of Sir Pherozeshah and one of the few unassuming political workers which the great statesman had recruited and trained for the service of the nation. He was during the later period of his life a zealous devotee of the "charka" and a silent follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He had done valuable work during the Congress at Bombay. And, still more valuable and sound work for the Provincial Conference, Exhibition and Congress at Surat. One of the institutions that claimed his sympathy and assistance was the Surat Hindu Orphanage. Surat has lost in him a citizen of unassuming temperament and sterling worth. He died at the age of 53, leaving behind him a widow and a large circle of relation and friends who miss a genial companion and a wise friend.

DON'T BE GUIDED BY MERE TECHNICS.

BARODA MAHARAJA'S ADVICE TO JUDICIARY.

BARODA, December 12.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar graced the opening of the Judicial Conference the other in the Nyaya Mandir Hall with his presence, and a large number of pleaders, judges, police naib-subas district magistrates gathered together to do him honour. Mr. Dandekar, the Chief Justice welcomed His Highness in a neat little speech after which he delivered his opening address to the Conference. Mr. Dandekar pleaded for better pay for the judiciary, and recruitment of the judiciary by the appointment of good, learned and experienced persons. He quoted the weighty words of Lord Selbourne uttered in the presence of Queen Victoria on the occasion of opening the new buildings of the Supreme Court in 1887, as representing the ideal to be kept in view in administering justice. On that occasion Lord Selborne said:—

"Your Majesty's Judges are deeply sensible of their own many short-comings, and of their need of that assistance which they have constantly received from the Bar of England, and from the other members of the legal profession; but encouraged by your Majesty's gracious approval, and having before them the examples of a long line of illustrious predecessors, they have endeavoured, and will always endeavour, to fulfil the great duties entrusted to them with fidelity to your Majesty, with zeal for the public service, with "firmness, impartiality and integrity, in the fear of God, and without fear of man." The law which they administer should ever be a terror to evil doers, and a strength and support to those who have right on their side."

THE MAHARAJA SPEAKS.

After the inaugural address of the Chief Justice a few items were gone through when His Highness expressed a desire to leave. Before leaving, he made a small "extempore" speech in which he said:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to be with you in this Conference. It is a sign of the keen interest, that I take in the administration of justice on an important function of the state, affecting the weal of my people. You, gentlemen, are charged with the actual work of administering justice to the people. The subject of legislation is all engrossing, and I do not want to expatiate on it, but I assure you that I know the history and genesis of every law in the State, and if I had time, I would look into its history and find out for myself the changes that can be made therein. The world and society are progressing fast, means of communication are fast increasing, and unless we become energetic and make the necessary changes in time according to circumstances, we shall lag behind. My Legal Remembrancer and judges ought to study how the affairs of men and society are progressing: Law which is good to-day may not be a good law after some time, so all of you ought to continue your studies and keep abreast of the times. I will ask you to be always practical and administer justice according to the course and progress of society and the affairs of the world. You should not be guided by technical theories but you should not forget the theories also. Administration of justice should be sound as it is "the basis of social existence." Gentlemen, you cannot lag behind you cannot afford to live in your narrow world. My administrators, judges and all of you should make to me suggestions of all important measures, conducive to the welfare of my people. You are all charged with a very sacred function and I enjoin you to perform it with all sincerity."

After thanking the Conference for the welcome, His Highness left after being garlanded.

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

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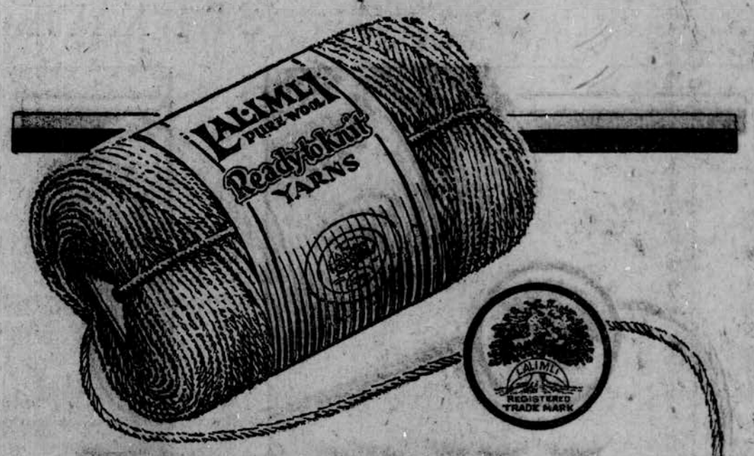

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IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S INTERESTING SPEECH.

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

Opening the Punjab Educational Conference and Exhibition at the Central Training college this morning the Governor of Punjab reviewed the progress of education in the province and emphasised the need for expansion of middle rather than primary school and hoped that the few years would see the final extinction of one teacher's primary school and substitution of Middle schools with branch primaries under them. It was the expansion of primary education on these lines which at the moment preoccupied the attention of the Education Ministry and they were directing their efforts and utilising the resources largely to the removal of illiteracy in the rural areas and the more backward districts of the province.

A HIGH RESPONSIBILITY.

Concluding His Excellency said: Dealing as we do both in politics and administration with figures in the mass and with policy of great organisation as a whole, one is perhaps apt at times to forget the individual merit. Here that unit is a living boy or a girl. I have seen them in their thousands throughout the province. I have seen them in schools and at their play and on roadside where it is their kindly custom to come and greet me. They are raw material on which great department works. But more than this they are individuals each with his own character, each with his own share of virtues and original sins, each with his own hopes and ambitions, each separately and individually handed to our care to develope and to mound. So high is that task that its direction would almost seem to demand men of loftier ideals and more apostolic nature than we are wont to associate with state department. But the burden has fallen on us and it must be discharged with all the breadth of vision, all the devotion, all the sympathy and consideration for individual that we can summon for the task in that high duty."—A. P.

A Bhavnagar message says:—"As Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States is coming here on the 19th instant, the eighth annual meeting of the State Popular Assembly which was to be held on the 20th instant, is postponed to 5th January 1927.—F. P.

PEARL FISHING IN BOMBAY ISLAND.

LICENSE GRANTED.

At their meeting held on 14th instant the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business.

An application from the Collector of Bombay regarding the issue of licenses for pearl-fishing on the Eastern foreshore of Bombay Island within Port limits was considered and the Trustees agreed to the grant of licenses by the Collector subject to certain conditions.

A Government Notification was recorded appointing Mr. R. D. Bell, as a Member of the Board of Trustees, vice Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., resigned.

Tenders were considered for the supply of 400 tons Indian soft coke during 1927 and the tender of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., was accepted.

A contract for the supply of 14,000 gallons of petrol during 1927 was placed with the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.

A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 40,462 was sanctioned for strengthening the foundations, columns and superstructure of "F" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, the expenditure to be met from the budgetted provision.

The Board approved, on the recommendation of the Finance and General Committee and subject to a slight variation as regards the method of assessment on Port Trust quarters, the revised assessment of Port Trust properties for the purpose of Municipal General Tax for the quinquennium 1924—29, the net annual amount of tax at 11 1/2 per cent. on the rateable values being Rs. 10,27,916 as against Rs. 9,51,46 during the previous quinquennium.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The third session of the Hindustani Seva Dal (4th All-India Volunteer) Conference will be held at 8 a.m. on 24th December at Gauhatti in the Congress Camp. Those interested in the movement are cordially invited to attend the Conference. The presentation of Medals, Shields and Uniform to the successful workers of the Karnataka Dal in their 10,000 Congress Membership Campaign of this year, will take place on the same occasion by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the 41st Indian National Congress.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

One of the most interesting among the series of entertainments being organised by the Colleges of the City in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund is that which will be given at the Royal Institute of Science next Saturday, Sunday and Monday. It is called a Scientific Exhibition and visitors will have an opportunity of seeing a remarkable series of experiments illustrating the natural phenomena and the wonders of chemistry in the most striking and picturesque fashion. The demonstrations and exhibits are described under such intriguing titles as "Detection of diamonds, real and faked", "Blushing Lady", "The Singing Flame", "Water in Flames", "Treasures of Coal Tar", "Fairies of the Air", "A Chemical Garden", series of interesting films will also be shown.

His Excellency the Governor has promised to attend on Saturday, December 18, at 6-30. On that day and on Monday, December 20, the exhibition will be open from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. On Sunday, December 19, the hours are from 3 to 7. Season tickets for the 3 days are only Rs. 1/8 and can be obtained at the College, or from members of the staff and students.

SCIENCE AND FLESH FOOD.

I cannot quite appreciate the language of the following from a Muslim contemporary of Lahore, writes a correspondent but would invite to it the attention of Parsi readers interested in the meat controversy which shows no signs of abatement in the Gujarati Press:—

"Since Sir J. C. Bose has proved that plants have hearts and delicate nerves and suffer acute pain, it is surely more cruel slowly to mangle a leaf of raw lettuce—or to boil alive a cabbage—than to slaughter a cow. The latter dies a sudden death in a few seconds but the poor plant is literally torn limb from limb while alive or slowly boiled to death. It follows that the vegetarian Hindus are actually not only destroying life more than the Muslims are—for many thousands of vegetables and fruit trees are tortured for each cow slaughtered—but also that the allegedly compassionate Hindus kill living, feeling things with more calculated and callous cruelty than inspires any Muslim who slays a cow. The Hindus being the people they are, will not act logically on the results of Sir J. C. Bose's discoveries. They will not starve stoically to death nor will they do as a London journalist advises vegetarians to act and eat each other. They will continue blindly in their vegetarianism and continue slow to remain dead and useless as the vegetarians among animals are. For they cannot logically turn to the consumption of minerals since the terrible Sir J. C. Bose has proved that minerals have life and nerves—thus reaffirming partly yet most marvellously a Quranic statement to the effect that all "things" having been created with sex.

The plight of a Hindu thinker to-day, when on every hand science is making tremendous discoveries which blow sky-high theories hitherto held to be scientifically sound—such theories have turned doors Bernard Shaw, Mrs. Beasant and Mr. B. G. Horniman into bevetarians—is less enviable even than that of the Christian.

ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Meetings of the second session of the All-India Teachers' Federation will take place at Patna on 29th and 30th instant. There will be business meetings on the 28th, 29th and 30th in the evening. On the 29th and 30th the Conference will sit at 11 a.m. The programme will be announced later on.

The nearest railway station is Patna Junction and not Patna City, and the nearest Steamer Ghat is Mahendra Ghat from the place of meeting, "Wheeler Senate House." Delegates are requested to inform hte Secretary as to whether they will come by rail or by steamer. Arrangements will be made for receiving them at railway and steamer stations. They will be accommodated in the B. N. Collegiate School and should bring with them sufficient winter clothing and bedding. 5|8 per day will be charged for meals and refreshments. Delegates desiring to attend should communicate with the Secretary not later than the 20th. The delegation fee is rupee one per day per head which should be sent along with the intimation for attending the Conference."

ELECTRICAL W IRIMIN'S EXAM.

The result of the examination of Electrical Wiremen held during the last week of October shows that for Class I examination 3 entered at Karachi, 2 appeared and neither passed; 13 entered at Ahmedabad 11 appeared and 2 passed; 3 entered at Poona, 2 appeared and 1 passed; 29 entered at Bombay, 17 appeared and 1 passed.

As regards Class II examination, 5 entered at Aden, 4 appeared and 2 passed; 18 entered at Karachi, 17 appeared and 13 passed; 34 entered at Ahmedabad, 33 appeared and 9 passed; 26 entered at Poona, 25 appeared and 14 passed; and 171 entered at Bombay, 165 appeared and 91 passed.

The names of candidates who passed in Class I examination are:—

(1) Bombay:—Karavatia Maneklal Motilal. (2) Ahmedabad:—Bohra Badruddin Mohamedally; Munshi Jayandra Krishnalal.

Poona:—Williams Charles Arthur.

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Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

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